

FEBRUARY/MARCH 2004

\$7.95
R.R.P.
(Includes GST)

Australian

Orchid

Review

Royal Botanic Gardens
Melbourne

27 FEB 2004

LIBRARY



9 770045 078012

Print Post Approval No. PP255003/00950



Cedarvale Orchids

**Specialist breeders of Australian
Native Orchid Species and Hybrids**

- Mail orders our specialty
- Phone prior to visiting
- Send S.A.E. for our current listing

Ross & Rhonda Harvey
16 Heather-Anne Drive
DRAPER QLD 4520

Telephone: (07) 3289 1953

email: cedarvaleorchids@bigpond.com.au

AOR 171

ORCHIDACEOUS BOOKS

Specialist supplier of ORCHID BOOKS

The Pictorial Encyclopedia of Oncidium

2nd edition – H. Zelenko

Now in a smaller format – over 850 life size
paintings of orchid flowers and plants.
Includes a definitive DNA tree.

\$155.00 + \$8.00 post

For more information on this or any of our wide
selection of titles please visit our web site:
www.orchidaceousbooks.com.au.

Catalogue available on request

Grahame & Margaret Muller
P.O. Box 4192, Tinana, Qld. 4650
Ph: 07 4122 1251 Fax: 07 4122 4539

Email: books@orchidaceousbooks.com.au

AOR 111

NATIVE ORCHIDS

Latest Release Seedlings

Flowering Size Plants

Hot/Cold and Cold Growers

**We only stock quality
plants from Australia's
best hybridists**

**Native species including
Dendrobium, Cymbidium
and Sarcochilus**

**LARGE SPECIMENS
AVAILABLE**

We also stock treefern, slabs,
stakes, pots, sphagnum and
bush moss, orchid bark

B&T Ferns & Orchids

**30 Wiseman Road
Silvan, Victoria 3795**

**Fax/Phone: (03) 9737 9694
Melway Ref. 123**

Open 7 days a week

AOR 089

From the Editor's Desk



Firstly, congratulations to Gerald McCraith, founder of the Australian Orchid Foundation, who celebrates his 95th birthday in February 2004. Gerald is certainly one of the elder statesmen of Australian orchidology, and was instrumental in forming the Victorian Orchid Club, Australia's first major orchid society, over seventy years ago.

The next Australian Orchid Conference will be held in 2006 in Port Macquarie, on the mid-north coast of New South Wales. This is a wonderful beachside location with much to offer and many local attractions. The organising committee consists of members of local orchid societies in the region, as well as representatives of the Orchid Society of New South Wales, which incidentally will celebrate its 70th birthday later this year. It promises to be a friendly, informative and entertaining event, not to be missed by avid gardeners and orchid enthusiasts. We will keep readers informed, as more details are made available and I understand their will soon be links via the OSNSW website.

The Australasian Native Orchid Society Conference and Show is being held in Campbelltown, NSW from 16-19 September 2004. Further details can be obtained from the website www.anos.org.au or email karen.winch@bigpond.com.au or telephone Les Winch on 02 4628 1406. There will be an extensive show of Australian native orchid species and hybrids plus an impressive speaker programme.

Despite a flurry of thunderstorms over the summer months, much of the country is still under the grip of drought. Water restrictions have been imposed over most regions within Australia, and the summer heat has made it difficult to keep the water (and humidity) up to our orchids. You may need to check with your local council and/or the water board for clarification on what you can and cannot do. Here are a few suggestions that can be made to address this problem.

Place extra shading over your orchids, which can help reduce the temperatures and minimise evaporation.

Only water either first thing in the morning, or late in the afternoon – preferably after the sun has set.

Place all of your moisture loving plants together, for care as a group. Many of the more delicate orchid genera will suffer badly if allowed to desiccate. Often it is a good idea during heatwaves to place these on temporary benches under the main staging. Thereby they will have more shade, and higher humidity being closer to the ground.

Place open water receptacles under the benches, such as Styrofoam boxes. They will collect excess water that has drained from the pots, and provide additional humidity throughout the immediate growing area. The downside is that it can become a breeding ground for unwanted mosquitoes, however it may also help introduce beneficial frogs to your shade-house.

Only water plants that need it. It is surprising how tough, especially our native species, actually are.

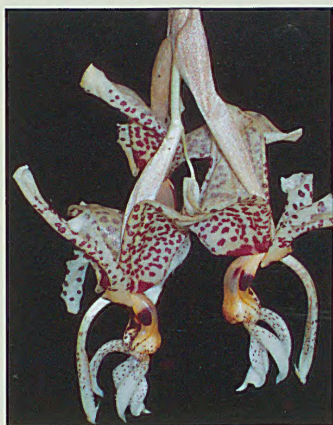
Don't forget the Sydney International Orchid Fair at Castle Hill Showground from the 16th to 18th April 2004. For more info, visit www.orchidfair.com.au

Enjoy this issue, there are lots of goodies in it! ■

David P. Banks

Editor, Australian Orchid Review
dpbanks@ozemail.com.au

OUR COVER



Stanhopea Spindleriana

This is one of the "upside down" orchids, being a primary hybrid between *S. oculata* and *S. tigrina*.

Plant & photo: David P. Banks



SQUARE VANDA POTS

165mm x 165mm x 80mm
100mm x 100mm x 60mm

BASKET POTS

200mm x 130mm
140mm x 100mm
80mm x 75mm

ORCHID POTS

300mm x 120mm	120mm x 120mm
250mm x 150mm	100mm x 75mm
200mm x 200mm	80mm x 100mm
200mm x 100mm	80mm x 65mm
175mm x 120mm	70mm x 50mm
150mm x 100mm	50mm x 65mm
125mm x 75mm	

**21 Jambali Road, Port Macquarie,
NSW 2444 Australia**

Phone: (02) 6581 1735

Website: port.tsn.cc/business/orchidpotco/

Fax: (02) 6581 1736

Email: orchidpotco@tsn.cc

Volume 69 — No. 1

February/March 2004

CONTENTS

Features:

Growing Stanhopeas	David P. Banks	4
A New <i>Grammatocymbidium</i> Hybrid developed in Australia	Hendrik Kelder	11
The genus <i>Soterosanthus</i> F.C. Lehmann ex Jenny	Rudolf Jenny	13
<i>Coelogyne rochussenii</i>	Bill Lavarack	16
Ira Butler trophies for 2003	Ros Capell	17
New Zealand News	Wally & Margaret Lomas	20
W.M. Cattley Honoured – Eventually	Brian Milligan	22
<i>Bulbophyllum ecornutum</i>	Jim Cootes	23
More on Growing Orchids in Perlite and Peat	Jim Brydie	24
Using Microclimates in a Mixed Orchid Collection	Neil Minter	25
Vale: Neil Siviour (1930-2003)	Brian Milligan	27
Gardens Fined for Involvement with Smuggled Orchid		40

Featuring *Cymbidiums*:

"Cymbidiums Australia" compiled by the Australian Cymbidium Society Editor's Report		43
How to join a Cymbidium Club		43
The Tetraploid Pure Colour Experience – Part 3	Peter Rochfort	44
Australian Cymbidium Society 2003 Annual General Meeting President's Report	Helen Stretch	50
SAGE Horticultural Cymbidium Seedling of the Year 2003	Nado Lenkic & Rob Smith	51
A Fork in the Road	Peter Gibson	57
"Little Aussie Beauties" – A look at <i>Cym. suave</i> hybrids – Part 6	Dean Roesler	59
<i>Cymbidium devonianum</i>	Noe Smith	62

Regular Features:

From the Editor's Desk	Royal Botanic Gardens	2
This and That	Melbourne	28
New Orchid Hybrids		29
Cultural Notes	27 FEB 2004	37
Showdates		42
Advertiser's Index	LIBRARY	63
Buyer's Guide		63

Editorial copy:

Articles for publication and consideration should be sent to:
AOR Editor,
David P. Banks, 14 McGill Street, Lewisham, NSW 2049

All other correspondence to:
AOR Publisher,
Graphic World, 14 McGill Street, Lewisham, NSW 2049.

Advertisers:

Deadline for advertising copy for the April/May 2004 issue is
Wednesday, 10 March, 2004.

All advertising bookings and enquiries should be directed to Barry Badger.
Phone: (02) 9560 6166. Fax (02) 9564 0516.

Subscriptions:

See insert for Subscription information.

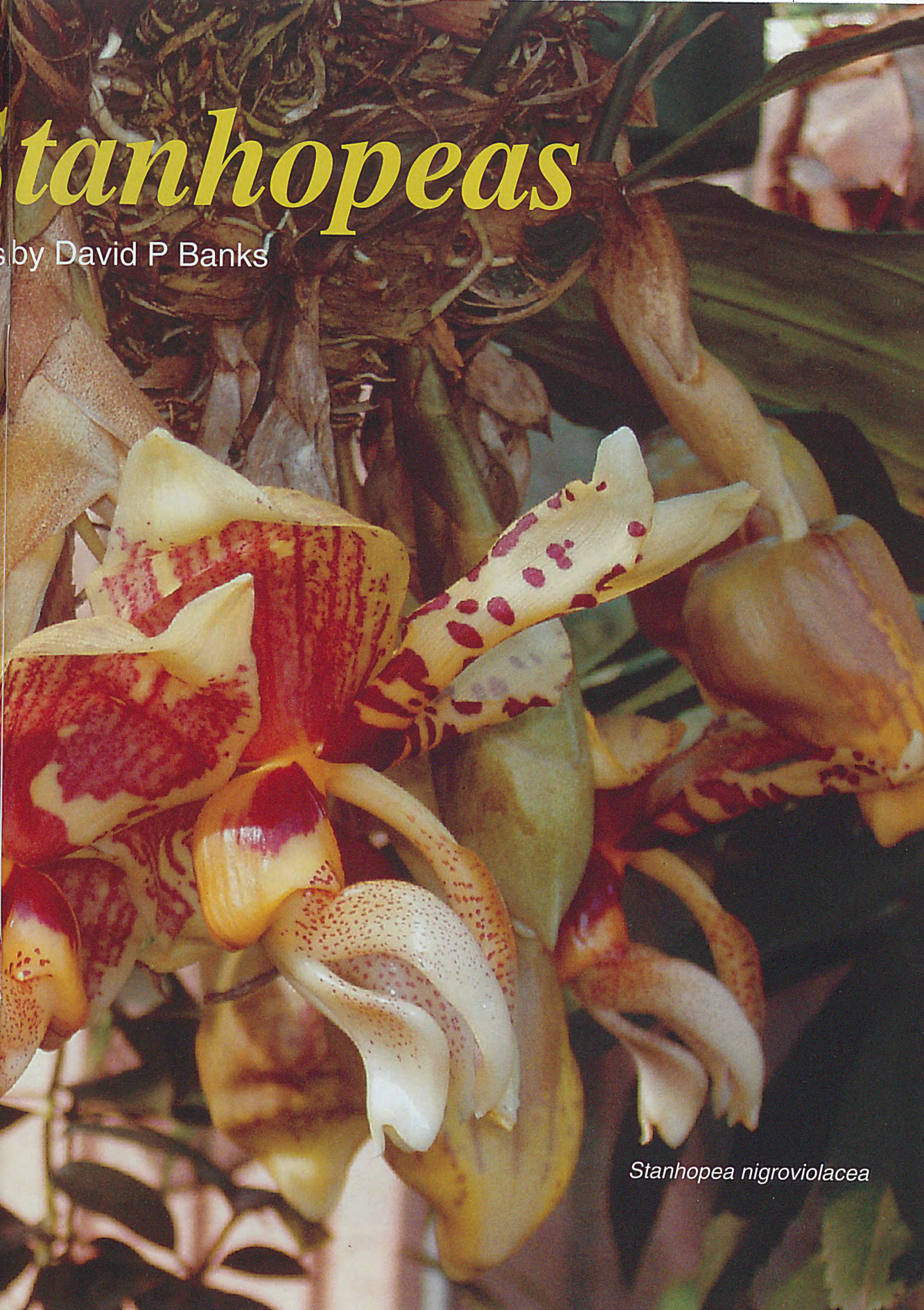
Growing S

Text and photos



Stanhopeas

by David P Banks



Stanhopea nigroviolacea

It's amazing how many gardeners, as opposed to serious orchid fanatics, have the odd basket or two either hung under trees or in a small shadehouse in the corner of the backyard, of what are often loosely termed "upside down" orchids. Some even know that they are botanically known as stanhopeas, which must surely impress the members of the local garden club! They look forward to their large colourful blooms around Christmas time and into the New Year. There is no doubt that well-grown plants grown in baskets and hung around the orchid collection look impressive. *Stanhopea* orchids need to be grown in baskets so that their blooms can be displayed to their full potential, with their stiff, descending flower spikes. It is desirable to select plants that can be left undisturbed in their baskets for many years. The most common types of containers used are square timber slatted baskets, often made out of teak, cedar or other untreated hardwood, however I much prefer to use wire baskets.



Stanhopea Spindleriana – a primary hybrid between *S. oculata* and *S. tigrina*

Stanhopea is a large and popular genus of epiphytes, known from Mexico to Brazil. There are about 50 species in the genus plus a few natural hybrids. The plants are actually quite bland; looking like an *Aspidistra* attached to a bulb. In fact, they are grown for their large, bizarre, colourful blooms. Even though the highly fragrant flowers last for only a few days, they have much to offer the orchid enthusiast. The labellum structure alone is simply amazing. They are not particularly fussy about the growing medium; with *Sphagnum* moss, *Cymbidium* compost or fine grade, pine bark being used exclusively or in combination, and sometimes incorporating other materials. Mounted plants rarely stay moist enough, and the legacy is often a bunch of shrivelled and yellowish back-bulbs. They appreciate constant moisture throughout the year, and grow best in a semi-shaded position. The leaves will readily burn if given very strong light, combined with low humidity. Being such a varied genus, there are species



Stanhopea embreei



Stanhopea xytriophora

suitable for cool to tropical climates, with the promise of blooms over several months.

Stanhopeas will rarely flower in pots. They punch their flower "spears" down through the medium hoping to emerge into fresh air then literally burst into bloom. They are not smart, so if the spike hits the bottom of a plastic pot, it won't turn and go searching for the drainage holes, it will just rot there. The same applies if it hits a wooden slat. Occasionally people will skite that they had a plant bloom through the drainage holes, but after such flowering – when they finally do put the plant in a basket – it produced quite a few more that sadly aborted. Thereby wire baskets are the answer, with a thin lining to hold the potting medium. I like to use paperbark (*Melaleuca* sp.) or a thin layer of teased coconut fibre. Don't use the commercially available coconut liners for stanhopeas though; the liners are too dense and thick and often come with a plastic lining, which the spikes cannot penetrate. If Sphagnum moss is used as the medium, newspaper may be used as a liner; it quickly discolours to a dark grey. If using paperbark or newspaper, make sure you create ample drainage holes. Check the drainage immediately by giving a thorough watering, if drainage is still slow, punch in a few more holes.

Either stiff wire hangers or the more decorative chain hangers may be attached to the basket. The stiff hangers are certainly easier to hang onto supports, or barbed wire, from below. You may require a ladder if using the limp chains. I will often have a small sturdy hook coming from the pipe or barbed wire, and then fix a fishing swivel between the hook and the hanging basket. This enables the basket to slowly rotate when watering, encouraging even development of pseudobulbs, with specimen plants growing uniformly in all directions. I rarely use fishing swivels for monopodial orchids or "softcane" dendrobiums and cattleyas, where you want the plant to concentrate on growing in one direction.



Stanhopea nigroviolacea – buds about to open in one or two days



Stanhopea nigroviolacea – two colour forms



Stanhopea nigroviolacea – yellow form



Stanhopea nigroviolacea – yellow form, labellum detail

Plants grown and hung in baskets don't have to compete for light, as do plants on a bench; which always tends to become overcrowded. They also receive plenty of air circulation, which will dry the plants out quicker, so keep this in mind when watering. The baskets may be hung at varying heights, to utilise the microclimates in the growing area. Obviously up high, baskets will receive more light, heat and dry out quicker, whilst those hung low will be in a shadier, cooler and in a more humid environment. Then you have variances between the two. Most importantly, don't be afraid to move plants about until you find the right home for them. Stanhopeas look at their best when grown in shaded situations, as too much light will bleach and cause unwanted leaf blemishes. I have found that heavily shaded plants still flower as well as those that have been subjected to strong light intensities.

I have also allowed a couple of other plants to grow with the stanhopeas. I frequently wrap sections of *Tillandsia usneoides* ("Spanish moss", from the Bromeliad family) around wooden baskets. This helps increase the humidity around the root zone. However, make sure to water the basket thoroughly, as the dry "moss" will often initially repel water. I also like using the native "Rock Felt-fern", *Pyrrosia rupestris*, on the outside of my *Stanhopea* baskets. It looks natural and the fern shrivels when dry, so it also acts as a good moisture and humidity indicator. It quickly re-hydrates after watering. Invasive sections that interfere with the orchid can easily be removed and either discarded or re-established on the outsides of other baskets.

Some people get turned off by stanhopeas because the flowers do not last for a long time. Spare a thought for the other orchids in your collection that have never flowered! At least these guys are fairly regular year after year. The flower "spears", correctly inflorescences, quickly develop and within a couple of weeks the buds start to differentiate, increase in size, and appear the blow up a bit like a balloon. The flowers generally open first thing in



Stanhopea nigroviolacea – spent flowers

the morning, sometimes with a “pop”, sometimes without, but once they start to open the petals and particularly the sepals move in position so quickly it can be noted by the naked eye, plus a bit of patience. The flowers, especially in *Stanhopea nigroviolacea*, give out some of the strongest fragrances seen (smelt??) in orchids, with the potential to fill a room with its scent. Surprisingly, most males like the fragrance whilst it is just a bit too strong and spicy for the majority of the ladies. When in full bloom, the flowers – especially the waxy labellum – have a texture like ivory, and look like they would last forever. Not the case! Within a few days (only one or two if in the middle of a heatwave) the petals and sepals quickly collapse and somehow lose their substance, whilst the labellum loses its lustre but stays firm for a few more days before dropping off – unless of course the blooms have been pollinated.

To learn a bit more about stanhopeas, I would recommend readers to track down a copy of Barney Greer’s pictorial book *The Astonishing Stanhopeas*. The Australian Orchid Foundation stocks it for around \$25.00, so it is great value. Barney is the main person in Australia who has helped educate and enthuse orchid growers to include a few stanhopeas in their collection.

I will now discuss a small selection of summer flowering plants that can withstand quite a temperature range, from brief moments at the frost level in winter, to scorching 40°C plus days in summer.

Stanhopea Spindleriana, despite its “species sounding” name, is actually a man-made primary hybrid between *S. oculata* and *S. tigrina* that was registered way back in 1890. A vigorous plant that can have repeat bloomings through summer and autumn.

Stanhopea embreei is a summer flowering species from Ecuador. It has up to five white flowers, with random dark red spots and deep purple spotting on the white and yellow labellum. It grows and blooms well in the shadehouse in western Sydney and is quite a rapid grower and a free flowering plant. I am a bit



Stanhopea aff saccata

surprised that this distinctive species is not more widely grown.

Stanhopea xytriophora is an uncommon small-flowered species from Bolivia. This season is the first time that I have bloomed this diminutive species. Ron Miller, Past President of the Orchid Society of New South Wales kindly gave me this plant when he was planning his move to Yackandandah in northern Victoria. It had not bloomed for Ron, so was quite pleased when it decided to announce itself. Interestingly, the inflorescence made its way across the basket before making the downward turn to present its flowers in pairs.

Stanhopea nigroviolacea is the most frequently seen species in cultivation. It is often misnamed as *S. tigrina*, and some taxonomists refer to this plant as a variety of that species. It is a Mexican, summer flowering species, with pairs of bone to yellowish-green blooms, which are heavily blotched with dark reddish-brown. It has a pleasant but powerful vanilla fragrance that is often detected before sighting the blooms. There are at least three distinct colour variants in cultivation throughout eastern Australia. The most common form has the large, dark maroon blotches at the base of the sepals. Another form has paler blooms, which are not as horticulturally attractive. The third, is what has been referred to as the "yellow form". At last years Parramatta and District Orchid Society's spring show, one of our members brought in a number of baskets of this form for the sales table. I spoke to the owner about this form, and he quickly showed me the small laminated picture tags he produced to go with the plants – showing the flower of a clone with a distinct deep yellow back-

ground to the blooms. The plant he gave me bloomed a short time ago, and I am most impressed with this form that is most attractive. Thanks Col!

Stanhopea tigrina is a closely related species to *S. nigroviolacea*, but with paler blooms, with more spotting and striping, and a slightly different labellum structure. My plant is from a small division Barney Greer gave me some years ago, and is the same clone that is featured on page 60 of his *The Astonishing Stanhopeas* book.

Stanhopea aff *saccata* is from a seedling purchased from York Meredith many years ago, labelled as *S. insignis* (which it certainly is not). I am not sure what it is actually, and cannot be sure that it is even a species. It does look similar to *S. saccata* and *S. radiosa*, but is more likely to be a hybrid with probably the former as a parent. Unfortunately I don't know if this seedling resulted from a wild pod, or a capsule that was harvested in Australia. There were quite a few *Stanhopea* hybrids made by Bob Deane about twenty years ago. I know I have quite a few of the different combinations he made, but I suspect there are name of these hybrids (unfortunately without labels) in collections around the country. Rudolf Jenny has seen a number of photos of this plant and he believes it could be a *S. saccata* hybrid. Whatever it is, it is a most attractive *Stanhopea* with a delightful colour combination. ■

David P Banks

Hills District Orchids

Email:dpbanks@ozemail.com.au



Stanhopea tigrina



Cymbidium Kuranda



Cymbidium Kuranda – flower detail

A New *Grammatocymbidium* Hybrid developed in Australia

Text and photos Hendrik Kelder

The robust *Grammatophyllum* species grow well in our North Queensland tropical conditions. Of our three native *Cymbidium* species, *C. madidum* and *C. suave* grow in bushland behind our property. The drier growing *C. canaliculatum* can be found 80km west from here in the higher altitudes, and with some care, this species will also grow and flower well in our climate.

This got me thinking, so why not create a hybrid between these two related genera and produce a plant that will endure the same conditions as our local native cymbids. As they grow here with minimal attention and can withstand our temperature extremes from the high thirties in summer to a low 8°C in the cooler months.

Up until 2003, there have been nine different *Grammatocymbidium* (*Grcym*) hybrids registered. Seven of these

have been made using *Grammatophyllum scriptum*, whilst *Grammatophyllum measuresianum* and *Grammatophyllum papuanum* have each been used once. No Australian *Cymbidium* species have featured in any of these crosses, and neither has *Grammatophyllum elegans*.

Twelve years ago on a trip to Perth, I purchased a plant of *Cymbidium Kuranda* 'Arthur Dawson' – a primary hybrid between *C. suave* and *C. madidum*. This quickly grew into a large specimen, outgrowing a 500mm tub and flowering profusely. At the same time I also had a *Grammatophyllum elegans* in flower, so on 1 December 1998, I proceeded to pollinate about ten flowers onto the *Cymbidium Kuranda*. The response was about six successful pollinations, of which I was finally able to harvest two good seed capsules. I sowed the seed on 17 May 1999 on a Vacin and

Wendt medium, fortified with 150g/l Banana Homogenate with no other additives.

I was disappointed that after two months I could only observe limited germination, although at sowing time (under magnification) it showed approximately a 50:50 viability rate. However it was the growth habit of the plantlets in vitro that gave me a lot of assurance that I had a successful crossing, for it was different and unusual. The larger seedlings were deflasked on 15 January 2000, whilst I reflasked the smaller ones. Unfortunately these later seedlings didn't make the grade, possibly due to my inexperience with this intergeneric hybrid.

The first batch of seedlings was potted up in a medium mixture of equal proportions of peat-perlite and 8mm volcanic scoria rock. After a few anxious months of molly codling, the hybrid seedlings



Grammatophyllum elegans – plant



Grammatophyllum elegans – spike



Grammatophyllum elegans – flowers

grew quickly into larger specimens and are now outgrowing 250mm pots.

It was with absolute delight that in September 2003 I noticed the appearance of a flower spike (inflorescence) on one of the plants. At that time I had no idea what to expect. I was just hoping for a spike with lots of healthy flowers. I was rewarded for my efforts with a 90cm inflorescence (which I staked) bearing 50 golden bronze flowers, and to my surprise very cymbidium-like. The size of the individual blooms is about 40mm across and 50mm from top to bottom.

This plant flowered three years and nine months from flask, debuting on 20 October 2003. By 1 November 2003 there were 40 flowers out. There is little semblance to the pollen parent, where I had expected spotting or markings on the floral segments. Perhaps other, as yet unflowered seedlings may have this sought-after trait.

The spacing of the flowers and their arrangement is a definite plus. The spiking habit is quite good, needing only minimal trailing. No doubt the desirable features of this hybrid will be sought

after in future hybridising. The plant itself is fairly compact, and quite different from either parent, having strongly ribbed and erect solid leaves.

As you can gather my enthusiasm is on a high, and I am all out to create further hybrids with a distinct Australian identity. I intend to register this combination as *Grammatocymbidium Australian Elegans*.

Hendrik Kelder
Innisfail Orchid Centre
P.O. Box 273
Mourilyan Qld 4858



Cymbidium Kuranda x *Grammatophyllum elegans*

The genus *Soterosanthus* F.C. Lehmann ex Jenny

by Rudolf Jenny

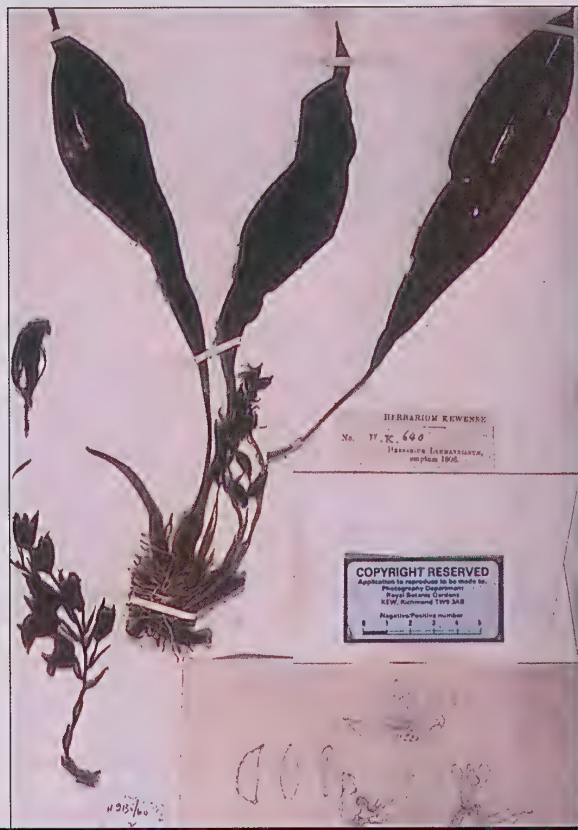
The first known plants of *Soterosanthus* were collected around 1896 by Friedrich Carl Lehmann, German consul and gold mining expert, in the Choco, Colombia, a beautiful watercolour painting by Lehmann of one of those at least two plants is kept in the Kew collection under the number 1863. Although the illustration shows no open flowers but only plant and inflorescence with some buds, the species is very clearly recognizable and Lehmann must have seen flowers because he added a flower dissection (pollinaria, petals and lip with column) to his painting. Obviously Lehmann brought a living plant to England in 1897, which came in the famous collection of Trevor Lawrence at Burford Lodge. Unfortunately the plant died without having flowered and the remaining parts ended also in the herbarium at Kew. This specimen carries the number 753 of the Herbarium Lehmannianum and a note about a plate numbered 1063, it is labelled as *Soterosanthus*. The number refers to the above mentioned drawing by Lehmann, the difference between no.1063 on the herbarium specimen and 1863 on the plate is certainly based on a writing error. Further on we find some handwritten notes in German about the origin on this specimen: "Columbia, wächst an Stämmen im lichten Wäldern in der Nähe von Buenaventura und Timbiqui, blüht im October", that means:

"Colombia, growing on trunks in open forests near Buenaventura and Timbiqui, flowering in October". Obviously the plant Trevor Lawrence got and which later came to the Kew Herbarium is identical with the one Lehmann used in Colombia for his drawing.

There is a second specimen of *Soterosanthus* collected by Lehmann and numbered as no.640 in the Kew collection, containing plant, inflorescence with flowers and a flower dissection with handwritten description. This specimen is labelled by Lehmann himself as *Soterosanthus* Lehm.nov.gen., another note shows that in 1961 G.M. Carpenter determined it as *Sievekingia shephardii* Rolfe. Lehmann recognized the plant clearly as new genus and proposed a generic name, but he never formally published this name and he also did not proposed a species name (epithet). Therefore the epithet *shephardii* – later validly published by Rolfe – must be used also for recombination of Rolfe's *Sievekingia shephardii* into *Soterosanthus shephardii*. And the type chosen by Rolfe is the type of the species and of the new genus and not Lehmann's specimen (no.640 Herbarium Lehmannianum, Kew), because it never was part of a valid publication. The name *Soterosanthus* is a combination of the Greek terms for savour and flower, meaning "flower of the

Herbarium specimen of *Soterosanthus shephardii* from LEHMANN (Herb. Lehmannianum, no.640). Slide R.Jenny. With permission of Her Majesty's Stationary Officer and the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew

Herbarium specimen of *Soterosanthus shephardii* from LEHMANN (Herb. Lehmannianum, no.753, specimen from Trevor LAWRENCE). Slide R.Jenny. With permission of Her Majesty's Stationary Officer and the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew





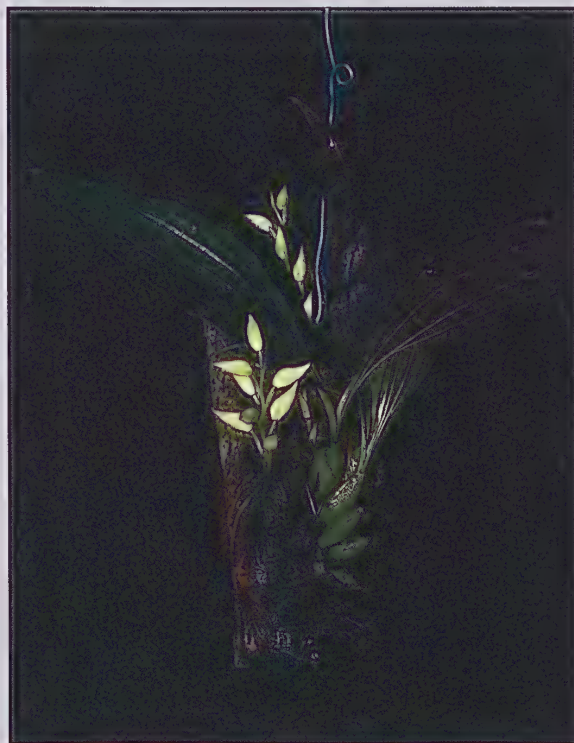
Drawing of *Sotosanthus shephardii* by LEHMANN (Herb. Lehmannianum, no.1863, specimen later in culture with Trevor LAWRENCE). Slide R.Jenny. With permission of Her Majesty's Stationary Officer and the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew

Plate of *Sievekingia shephardii*, original water-colour painting for Curtis's Botanical Magazine, 1915. Slide R.Jenny. With permission of Her Majesty's Stationary Officer and the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew



savior", we don't know why Lehmann used this name.

The name *Sievekingia shephardii* was described by Robert Allen Rolfe in 1915 – at this time curator at the orchid herbarium at Kew – based on a plant collected by S. Shephard in 1912. The plant from the Rio Condoto in the Choco, Colombia, was sent by Mrs. Shephard to Kew. Rolfe's first description was published, together with a coloured illustration in the famous *Curtis's Botanical Magazine* in 1915. According to the dried material in the Kew herbarium Shephard's plant flowered at least twice in cultivation, the preserved flowers are dated (February 1915 and September 1915). On the same specimen we find a note by C.H. Dodson from 5th September 1962, Dodson identified the material as *Sievekingia shephardii* Rolfe but he wrote *Polycynis shephardii*, obviously it was also clear for him that Rolfe's species was wrongly placed in *Sievekingia*, however, he never published a valid description as *Polycynis shephardii*. And obviously Rolfe wasn't aware of the existence of Lehmann's drawing and two dried specimens.



Plant and inflorescence of *Sotosanthus shephardii*. Slide R.Jenny

For a long time *Sotosanthus shephardii* remained unknown and was most probably not in cultivation, only 1985 we got for the first time fresh material for of the species for determination from the collection of the botanical garden in Heidelberg, Germany, cultivated by the orchid gardener Gerd Seeger. It soon became clear that the material was identical with Rolfe's concept of *Sievekingia shephardii*, and the evident differences to all other species of this genus became obvious. The plant habit is much closer to the species of the small but distinctive genus *Kegeliella*, the erect and long inflorescence and the bifoliate pseudobulbs are different from *Sievekingia* and, most important, the morphology of the flowers is different from anything else known in the subtribe *Stanhopeinae*. Later investigations of molecular genetics confirmed this assumption. Based on all those facts it was clear that Rolfe's *Sievekingia shephardii* represented an own monospecific genus, related to *Kegeliella* and *Polycynis* and that Lehmann was right with his assumption to place it in an own genus. At the same time and more by coinci-



Flowers of *Soterosanthus shephardii*. Slide R.Jenny.

dence a search in the herbarium at Kew brought up the specimens and drawings of Lehmann. According to the rules of botanical nomenclature there is no obligation to use a non-published earlier generic name when a new genus is formally described, nevertheless Lehmann's old name was validated. The formal new description of the genus *Soterosanthus* and the recombination of its only species from *Sievekingia shephardii* to *Soterosanthus shephardii* was published 1986 in the German journal *Die Orchidee*.

The species seems to be endemic for the Choco in Colombia all known collections are from the same area. Today *Soterosanthus shephardii* is rather common in orchid collections, the plants are easy to grow and the variability in form and colour of the flowers is very small. H & R Nurseries in Hawaii have also propagated and distributed this species. Unfortunately we don't know yet the pollinator of *Soterosanthus shephardii* but without any doubts it will be one or a few species of bees from the family of *Euglossinae*, attracted by the fragrance. ■

Rudolf Jenny
Moosweg 9, 3112

Allmendingen, Switzerland
e-mail: rjenny@io3s.com

Literature

- ARANGO, L.G. (2001) *Orquideologia*, 22(1):2001.65 – 71
CANALS, H. (1994) Stanhopea et genres allies (Les Stanhopeinae, Orchidees de la sous-famille des Vandoidae) p.68
CHRISTENSON, E.A. (1998) *Orchids* (AOS) 67:1998.1256 – 1259
DODSON, C.H. (1999) *Monographs in Systematic Botany* Missouri Botanical Garden 75:1999.1 – 1181
DRESSLER, R.L. (1993) *Phylogeny and classification of the Orchid family* p.175-176 & 272
GERLACH, G. (1999) *Rudolf SCHLECHTER, Die Orchideen*, Ed.3,1c:Lieferung 37 – 38.1996 – 2001.2315 – 2436
GERLACH, G. & M.W. WHITTEN (1999) *Journal fuer den Orchideenfreund* 6:1999.188 – 192
GERLACH, G. (1999) *Orquideologia* 21(2):1999.214 – 227
GERLACH, G. (2003) *Journal fuer den Orchideenfreund* 10:2003.18 – 27
GERLACH, G. (1999) *Journal fuer den Orchideenfreund* 6:1999.140 – 155
GERLACH, G. (2003) *Lankesteriana* 7:2003.104 – 106

JENNY, R. (1986) *Die Orchidee* 37:73 – 80

JENNY, R. (1990) *Die Orchidee* 41:1990.Kulturkartei 589 – 590

JENNY, R. (1991) *Orchidées, Culture et Protection*, No.1:1991.61 – 65; also as Actes du 8ème congrès Européen d'Orchidées, Palais Chaillot, Paris 1988, p.61 – 65

JENNY, R. (1992) R.ESCOBAR, *Native Colombian Orchids* 4:1992.542 – 543

JENNY, R. (1993) *Schlechteriana* 4:1993.30

JENNY, R. (2002) *Proceedings of the 16th World Orchid Conference*, Vancouver 1999, 2002:209 – 212

OSPINA H., M. (1996) *Orchids and ecology in Colombia, to the rescue of paradise*, Appendix 4

ROBBINS, S. (1991) *Orchid Review* 99:1991.403 – 406

ROLFE, R.A. (1915) *Curtis's Botanical Magazine* 141:t.8635

STERN, W.L. & W.M. WHITTEN (1999) *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 129:1999.87 – 103

WHITTEN, W.M., N.H. WILLIAMS & M.W. CHASE (2000) *American Journal of Botany* 87:2000.1842 – 1856

Inflorescence of *Soterosanthus shephardii*. Slide R.Jenny.



Coelogyne rochussenii de Vriese

Synonyms: *Coelogyne plantaginea* Lindl., *C. macrobulbon* Hook.f., *C. stellaris* Rchb.f., *C. steffensii* Schltr., *Pleione rochussenii* (de Vriese) Kuntze, *P. plantaginea* (Lindl.) Kuntze, *P. macrobulbon* (Hook.f.) Kuntze.

Coelogyne rochussenii was described in 1854. The name commemorates J.J. Rochussen who was Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies and was later appointed Minister of the Colonies.

Orchids with long pendulous inflorescences are sometimes a problem for a grower with a small orchid house, but some, including this species, can put on a spectacular show. A handful of *Coelogyne* species are in this category – *C. pulverula* (syn. *C. dayana*) has inflorescences up to 1 m long, while the subject of today's discussion, *C. rochussenii*, has an inflorescence up to 70 cm long, although they are more commonly 20 to 50 cm long. There are up to 40 flowers, each about 4.5 cm across, all opening widely at the same time. The plant shown here had no noticeable fragrance, but some books describe the flowers as fragrant. The inflorescence is heteranthous, which means that it develops from a new shoot that never develops a pseudobulb or leaves. Other types of inflorescence development (proteranthous, synanthous and hysteranthous) all feature an inflorescence that arises from a vegetative shoot which sooner or later develops leaves and a pseudobulb. The pseudobulbs in *C. rochussenii* are about 4 cm apart, narrow, conical to almost cylindrical or spindle shaped, ribbed, 8 to 16 cm long and about 2 cm wide. There are two ovate



Ray Robinson holding his plant of *Coelogyne rochussenii*.

leaves about 25 cm long and 10 cm wide with a petiole about 5 cm long.

This is a relatively common species in South East Asian rainforests from Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, the Indonesian Islands as far east as Maluku and north to Borneo and the Philippines. It is most common in the lowlands, but has been reported up to 1500 m altitude. It grows as an epiphyte or occasionally a lithophyte in wetter forests, often overhanging streams. Flowering in the natural habitat is recorded throughout the year. In cultivation in Townsville it flowers in spring.

In the wild and in cultivation this species can grow into a massive plant. Peter O'Byrne in his book *A to Z of South East Asian Orchid Species* describes a plant with over 2500 flowers on 63 spikes. The plant photographed here is owned by

Townsville grower Ray Robinson and had six spikes. It has doubled in size in five years and Ray describes it as one of the easiest *Coelogyne*s to grow. His plant is in a hanging pot (although a basket may be a better option) in a mix of coconut peat, bark and perlite. It grows in a shaded part of an open shade cloth orchid house in Townsville and is watered regularly throughout the year. David Banks tells me that in Sydney it requires temperatures not to fall below 12 degrees and preferably to be above 15 degrees. In Townsville it occasionally experiences temperatures below 10 degrees, but this would be only for short periods – perhaps two or three hours at a time." Surprisingly this is not a common species in cultivation in Australia, but it certainly is worthy of a place in any collection.

Further reading

Clayton, D. 2002. *The Genus Coelogyne – A Synopsis*. Natural History Publ. (Borneo) in assoc with the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew.

Comber, J. 2001. *Orchids of Sumatra*. Natural History Publ. (Borneo) in assoc with the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew and Singapore Botanic Gardens.

De Vogel, E.F. 1992. *Revisions in Coelogyneinae (Orchidaceae) IV Coelogyne Section Tomentosae*. Orchid Monographs 6: 1-42. Hortus Botanicus, Leiden.

O'Byrne, P. 2001. *A to Z of South East Asian Orchid Species*. Orchid Soc. of South East Asia/Singapore.

Bill Lavarack

37 Bay St Pallarenda Qld 4810

Email: bill.lavarack@austarnet.com.au



Ray Robinson holding his plant of *Coelogyne rochussenii*.



A flower of *Coelogyne rochussenii*.



Sarcochilus Yvette 'Jake's Pride'

Ira Butler Trophies for 2003

by Roslyn Capell

THE WINNER OF THE GOLD IRA BUTLER TROPHY – 2003

For the Champion Australian Native
Orchid Hybrid of the Year is

Sarcochilus Yvette 'Jake's Pride' HCC-
AD/OSCOV

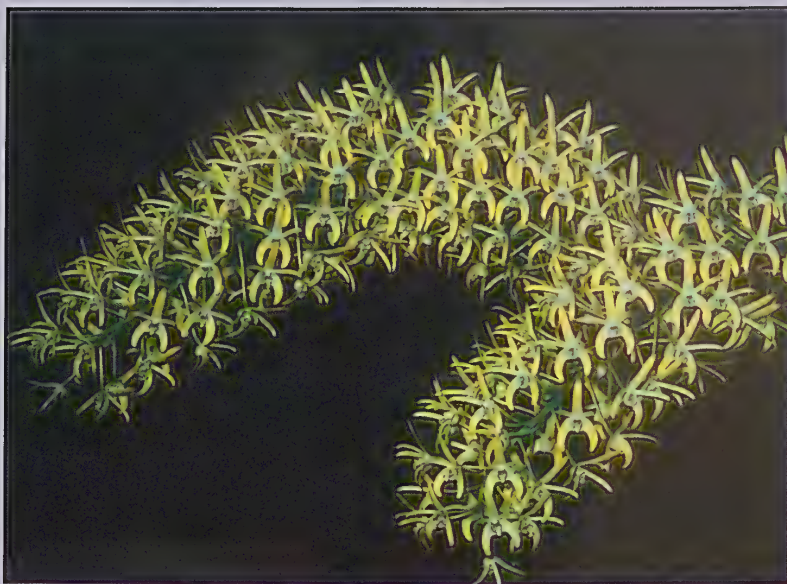
This stunning orchid, which is owned
by Rosemary & George Ingram,
was Champion Australian Native
Orchid Hybrid at the OSCOV/Mornington
Peninsula Orchid Society Summer Show
in November 2002 where it received a
Highly Commended Certificate from
OSCOV. It was the OSCOV Victorian

Australian Native Hybrid Orchid of the
Year in 2002 and in 1999 OSCOV had
given it an Award of Distinction. The
flowers were red with a bright yellow
labellum, and of good shape, well filled in.

Sarco. Yvette is *Sarco. Cherie* x *Sarco.*
Fitzhart. The hybrid was made by Neville
Roper, who registered it in 1998. The nom-

Sarcochilus Yvette 'Jake's Pride'





Dendrobium speciosum (var. *speciosum* 'National White' x var. *curvicaule* 'Neils' Pick')

ination form indicates that Ken Russell was also involved in the making of the hybrid.

Of the 36 nominations this year, 27 from State or AOC or OSCOV Affiliated Societies, 6 were from ANOS groups, 1 from NOSSA, 1 from the Tinonee Open Day and Show, and 1 from the RHSV Royal Melbourne Show. During the year in which they became eligible, nominated plants had also received a total of 3 Awards of Merit, 11 Highly Commended Certificates, and 1 Award of Distinction. Again the overwhelming majority of

entries were dendrobiums, with one *Dockrillia*, two *Sarcophilus*, and two terrestrials.

The following ten "runners up" will receive Silver Ira Butler Trophies:

Dendrobium Avril's Gold 'Wingham' AM/AOC-NSW 2003; HCC/ANOS 2003 – Don Cruickshanks (hybridist: Ray Hill)

Dendrobium x *gracillimum* 'Trish's Treasure' HCC-CC/OSCOV 2003 – David Wickham

Dendrobium Jayden 'Goodie' AM/OSCOV 2003 – Philip Grech (hybridist: John Purvis)

Dendrobium speciosum (var. *speciosum* 'National White' x var. *curvicaule* 'Neils' Pick')



Dendrobium Lochiel 'Yellow Bird' HCC/OSCOV 2003 – Philip Grech (hybridist: John Purvis)

Dendrobium Our Native 'Golden Glory' AM/ANOS 2003 – Fred Fear (hybridist: Ken Russell)

Dendrobium Tie-Dye 'Genesis' HCC/AOC-NSW – Down Under Native Orchids (hybridist: D.U.N.O.)

Dendrobium Victorian Blush 'Royal Show' – Australian Orchid Nursery (hybridist: Wayne Turville)

Dendrobium (Zoom x Rutherford Blushing Bride) HCC/AOC-VOC – Michael Drobski (hybridist: D.U.N.O.)

Pterostylis Rogoff 'Athol's Pride' HCC-ACC/AOC-QOS 2003; HCC-ACC/ANOS 1999

Athol & Nancy Rosenberg (hybridist: Nesbitt Orchids)

Sarcophilus First Light 'Butterscotch' – Down Under Native Orchids (hybridist: D.U.N.O.)

The following will receive Ira Butler Certificates:

Dendrobium Anne's Rainbow Surprise 'Pirie 2' – Graham & Sue Zerbe

Dendrobium (Autumn x Rutherford Sunburst) – Michael Hopwood

Dendrobium Avril's Gold 'Brandon' AM/AOC-VOC 2002; HCC/OSCOV – Michael Drobski

Dendrobium Avril's Gold 'Plenty' AM/AOC-NSW 2003 – Down Under Native Orchids

Dendrobium Bruce Murray 'Sydenham' HCC/AOC-VOC – Michael Drobski

Dendrobium Colonial Bullion 'Susan' – Alan & Doreen Garner

Dendrobium X *delicatum* – G. & H. Taylor

Dendrobium Duno Deerose 'Fiona' HCC/OSCOV 2003 – Ron & Pauline Coppin

Dendrobium Fair Go – Ros & Tom Fitzgerald

Dendrobium x *gracillimum* – John & Bev Gay

Dendrobium (Hamilton x Elegant Heart) x Den. Aussie Victory – Kevin & Tess Simpson

Dendrobium Hilda Poxon 'Carlingford' AM/AOC-NSW – Norm & Kay Mitchell

Dendrobium (June Mac x Lawrose) 'Pink Delight' HCC/AOC-VOC 2003 – Michael Breuer

Dendrobium Lochiel 'Golden Sunshine' – Philip Grech

Dendrobium Rutherford Golden Sun – Janet & Tony Baumer

Dendrobium Star One – Barry & Beattie Khann

Dendrobium Salamaua HCC-AD/AOC-VOC – Michael Drobski

Dendrobium (*speciosum* x Tarean) – Anita Evans

Dendrobium X *suffusum* 'Doyle's

River' – Down Under Native Orchids
Dendrobium Tawhai 'Big Gem' – Norm & Kay Mitchell
Dendrobium Tyabb 'Zoe' HCC/AOC-VOC – Michael Drobski
Dendrobium Victorian Flare – Henk van den Berg
Dendrobium Zip-Zap – Philip Grech
Dockrillia X *grimesii* – Gary & Harleen Williams
Pterostylis Ruckman – Nesbitt Orchids

THE WINNER OF THE BILL MURDOCH TROPHY – 2003

For the Champion Australian Native Orchid Species of the Year is

Dendrobium speciosum var. *speciosum*
 'National White' x *D. speciosum* var. *curvicaule* 'Neils' Pick'

This fine plant, owned by Mark Brown, was Grand Champion Orchid and Champion Epiphytic Species at the ANOS Warringah Group Spring Show. It was line bred by Neil Finch (Down Under Native Orchids). The flowers were light yellow in colour, shading to white towards the centre. The plant held two inflorescences, one carrying 142 flowers and the other 120 flowers, on inflorescences of 600mm and 500mm respectively. The flowers were of even size and well arranged on long pedicels.

The Committee was particularly impressed with two other nominations this year, and determined they were both worthy of Certificates of Special Recognition. They are *Dendrobium kingianum* 'Chrystal Ice' HCC/AOC-VOC owned by Australian Orchid Nursery and line bred by Wayne Turville, and *Dendrobium speciosum* var. *grandiflorum* 'Jelita' owned by Bevan Burnham and line bred by Ted & Barbara Gregory (Merrellen Orchids).

There were 24 nominations this year, of which 4 were known to be line bred, and nominated plants had also received a total of 3 Awards of Merit and 4 Highly Commended Certificates. Sixteen nominations were from State or AOC or OSCOV Affiliated Societies, 5 were from ANOS groups, 2 from NOSSA, and 2 plants eligible by reason of having received quality awards.

The vast majority of the nominated plants were dendrobiums, with one *Sarcophilus*, one *Pterostylis*, and two dockrillias.

The following will receive Bill Murdoch Certificates:

Dendrobium aemulum – Alan & Doreen Garner
Dendrobium bigibbum. – Mr R. McQuiggin



Dendrobium speciosum var. *grandiflorum* 'Jelita'

Dendrobium falcorostrum 'Joy' – Philip Grech
Dendrobium lithocola – Graeme & Maureen Hazledine
Dendrobium jonesii var. *magnificum* – Lorraine & Bill Dobson
Dendrobium kingianum 'Kay's Pink' –

Dendrobium kingianum 'Chrystal Ice'

Norm & Kay Mitchell

Dendrobium kingianum 'Rose Ann' – Ros & Tom Fitzgerald
Dendrobium rex 'Phena's Gold' – Down Under Native Orchids
Dendrobium speciosum 'Armstrong' HCC/OSCOV – Barry & Beattie Khann
Dendrobium speciosum 'Bomberland' AM-CC/OSCOV 2003; HCC-ACC/AOC 2003

Dendrobium speciosum 'John' HCC/OSCOV – Barry & Beattie Khann
Dendrobium speciosum 'Karen' – Bevan Burnham

Dendrobium speciosum var. *curvicaule* 'Le Eungell' – Cliff & Pat Schofield

Dendrobium speciosum var. *speciosum* – Brendan Killen

Dendrobium speciosum var. *speciosum* 'Julian' AM-CC/OSCOV 2003

Dendrobium speciosum var. *speciosum* 'National White' x *D. speciosum* var. *curvicaule* 'North Star' – Lorraine & Bill Dobson

Dendrobium tetragonum – Eric Bailey
Dockrillia striolata 'Ruffles' AM/AOC-NSW – Down Under Native Orchids

Dockrillia teretifolia – Bill & Ann Green

Pterostylis curta 'Blunt' – Joy Lucas
Sarcophilus falcatus – Graham Gray
 Congratulations to all this year's entrants, and best wishes for the new growing season. ■

Ros Capell,
 Hon. Secretary, I.B.T.C.
 P.O. Box 899, Willoughby, NSW, 2068





Orchid Shows in the North of New Zealand

by Wally and Margaret Lomas

There are three Orchid societies in the north of New Zealand; Whangarei, Bay of Islands and Dargaville. Whangarei is the largest and oldest club and this year was the first to hold its Spring Show. Spring however seemed to be an elusive

thing in the 'Winterless North' and there was a real concern that there would not be enough flowers. Thursday was the set up day for the three-day show, and this worry was put to rest as the flowers arrived, with Bay of Islands and Dargaville Societies



Masdevallia Chisnall's Treasure

putting on beautiful displays. All three societies support one another at their local shows, which is beneficial to all.

The show was judged on the Friday morning and this year we had a joint Grand Champion between *Phalaenopsis* Kau Hoe, Best *Phalaenopsis* owned by B & F Johnson, and *Phaius tankervilleae* Best



Phalaenopsis Kau Hoe 'Kahukura'



SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL ORCHID FAIR

Featuring over 20 of the Best and Highly Regarded New South Wales and Interstate Orchid Nurseries and Specialist & Collectable Plant Growers

Flowering Plants at Competitive Prices

**16th, 17th & 18th
April 2004**

Open from 9am till 5pm (9am till 3pm on Sunday).

FREE ADMISSION & PARKING!!

Harvey Lowe Pavilion, Castle Hill Showground
Corner Showground & Carrington Roads, Castle Hill, NSW

Visit our website: **www.orchidfair.com.au**

Orchids & accessories sales, Orchid displays, Free expert advice, Book Sales, Food & light refreshments available all day, Clivias, Bromeliads, Cacti & Succulents, Carnivorous Plants, Iris, Vireyas, Rarities and more!!

For more information, contact

Darryl Smedley 02 9679-0494, Ray Clement 02 6553-1012 or David Banks 02 9674-4720



species and Best Other Genera, owned by W & M Lomas. *Phalaenopsis* Kau Hoe 'Kahukura' was a beautiful striped pink that had recently been awarded an AM OCNZ. *Phaius tankervilleae* was a well-grown plant with three spikes of nicely displayed flowers, this is a plant that is seldom seen at our shows and really took the public's eye.

The Best Display was won by the Bay of Islands Society, and on the very top of this display was best Miniature/Intermediate Cymbidium, aptly named *Cymbidium* One Tree Hill 'John's Quest', owned by Bob Wallace. Other plants of note were Best *Masdevallia*, *Masdevallia* Chisnall's Treasure owned by Nola Chisnall, Best *Dendrobium* Star Sheen owned by M Bayliffe and Best Pendulous *Cymbidium* Malpaso Creek 'Blackberry Pie' owned by T & N Dillon. *Paphiopedilum* Gold Dollar owned by W & M Lomas was awarded an HCC/OCNZ.

Saturday night saw a good gathering of orchid friends dining in the hall among the orchids. I am always amazed at how much trouble is taken with these beautiful plants on the way to the show, and how long it takes to set up the displays, yet at the end much less trouble is taken with the flowers on the way home and they seem to survive very well with little damage – most times.

The Bay of Islands show followed two weeks later and everyone was hoping the flowers that weren't out for Whangarei would be in full flower. Well, some were, others had been and gone or were still on 'go slow'. Kerikeri in the heart of the Bay is the venue for this show. Although small there are always good plants on display and with small, island displays the public has a good view of the flowers.

Grand Champion at this show was *Masdevallia* Lemon Glow x Rein Staal owned by A & G Peden. An eye-catching flower of beautiful clear yellow, this plant had been awarded an HCC OCNZ on an earlier flower, RHS registration pending. Reserve Champion was *Laelia* Polvoron owned by L Rockell, this plant also won best specimen. Best display this time was won by the Whangarei Orchid Society. Other plants of note were *Dendrochilum* glumaceum, which won several prizes and was owned by A & G Peden. *Schomburgkia superbiens* owned by W & M Lomas was popular with the public, as was a large *Dendrobium speciosum* owned by N & J Hewinson. Plants like these are a challenge to transport any distance. Close to closing time on Saturday saw a flurry of activity as a small group of American visitors arrived. This group was on its way to



Bay of Islands Display

the AOC show in Adelaide and a woman whose firm has been arranging Orchid Tours for 40 years organized the tour. Australian dendrobiums caught their eye, as did cymbidiums, plants they find hard to grow in their part of the USA.

Dargaville, on the Kaipara Coast, and Kumara (sweet potato) Capital of the World, was the venue for our last show of the year. Dargaville and Districts Orchid Society is New Zealand's youngest society having been formed about 11 years ago. As in past years the local floral art group displayed their talents with some beautiful arrangements. Only one trophy is awarded

at this show, Grand Champion. This year it was won by W & M Lomas with *Phragmipedium* Geralda. This is a remake of an 1899 cross between *Phrag. caudatum* x *lindleyanum*. Other plants of notes were *Miltonia* Bremen owned by F & B Johnson, a large plant of *Dendrochilum tenellum*, which always attracts attention, owned by Nola Chisnall, and *Amesiella philippinense* owned by Syd Wray.

Another successful show season in the North, now it's repotting, repotting, repotting . . .

Wally & Margaret Lomas
Email: wallyl@ihug.co.nz



Phragmipedium Geralda

W.M. Cattley honoured – eventually

By Brian Milligan

Thanks to a special fund established by American and British orchid growers, a memorial was dedicated to William Cattley in High Barnet (England) in 1993, 158 years after his death! The inscription read:

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM CATTLEY
1788-1835
ONLY CHILD OF JOHN and ANNE
RESIDENT of WOOD STREET,
BARNET
PATRON of HORTICULTURE,
COLLECTOR of ORCHIDS &
TROPICAL PLANTS
THE ORCHID GENUS
CATTLEYA
WAS NAMED IN HIS HONOUR
IN 1825.

The dedicatory address read (in part) as follows:

"There is no place in the world as appropriate to erect a memorial to orchids and to an orchid person as at Barnet, just north of London. Here is where William Cattley had a home and greenhouses, lived and is buried. There is more to this location than this explanation: England is the homeland of orchid growing. Here is where it started. Here is where it developed and in time spread around the world.

"Alexander, Westonbirt, Rothschild, Lindley, Colman, Sander, McBean, Loddiges, Veitch, Dominy, Cavendish and so many more are famous (orchid) names.

"Just ten miles north of here in St. Albans was what for several generations history's most famous orchid nursery. Yes, Sander's of St. Albans. The story of

F.K. Sander, the Orchid King, is classic. Moon, the famous painter of orchids in Reichenbachia, lived in Barnet.

"Millions over the years have known of the purple orchid, though we can guess that they did not know *Cattleya* – just orchid. Cattley would never know the fame that came to the orchid that carried his name. After its discovery, it was lost to cultivation for a generation. Cattley was one of the pioneers of the golden age of plant introduction and England led the way . . ."

William Cattley was already well known as an amateur grower and importer of tropical plants when William Swainson sent him an unknown orchid from Brazil in 1818. When it produced its magnificent purple flowers a few years later, he showed it to the botanist John Lindley, who named it *Cattleya labiata* in his honour.

Do you recognise the other famous names mentioned above? H.G. Alexander, regarded as one of the best orchid growers in the period 1900-1950, was orchid grower to Sir George Holford for the first 27 of those years. His most widely recognised achievement was the tetraploid *Cymbidium Alexandri* 'Westonbirt', parent of many of today's modern cymbidium hybrids. Westonbirt was the name of Sir George's estate.

Rothschild was a millionaire banker and orchid grower, John Lindley was the taxonomist mentioned above and Sir Jeremiah Colman was a well-known grower and breeder of orchid hybrids (over a thousand of them) during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Frederick Sander had the largest nursery in the world in the period 1880-1900, while McBean, Loddiges and Veitch were other famous nurserymen, although not all at the same time. John Dominy bred the world's first (man-made) orchid hybrid at Veitch's nursery during the 1850s, while William Cavendish is better known as the sixth Duke of Devonshire, who had the world's large orchid collection in 1850.

Brian Milligan
Email:

brianmilligan@iprimus.com.au

WESTERN ORCHIDS & LABORATORIES



LARGE RANGE OF FLASKS

Disa seedlings 22's - \$ 37.50, 11's \$20.00.

Australian *Cymbidium* species and hybrids: 33's - \$50.00, 25's - \$37.50, 12's - \$20.00. Also available colchicine treated possible Tetraploids.

Selected show bench, pot plant and cut flower *Cymbidium* clones and seedlings: \$40.00 per 33, \$32.00 per 25, \$18.00 per 12 plants in flask.

Australian native terrestrial orchids – commercial and hobbyist quantities available.

FOR LISTS:

P.O. Box 276, Blackwood, 5051. S.A.

Ph/Fax 08 8270 4599 [International +61 8 8270 4599]

e-mail: western@arcom.com.au

Bulbophyllum ecornutum

By Jim Cootes

My first contact with *Bulbophyllum ecornutum* was in Volume 2 of the *Orchids of Borneo* series. This volume was written by Dr. Jaap Vermeulen, a world authority on the genus *Bulbophyllum*, and was published in 1991.

The initial reaction I had, when I saw the drawings and the colour photograph of the plant and flowers was "I'd like to get a couple of plants of that species." A search of local orchid nursery catalogues did not reveal this species as available anywhere in Australia.

The search was widened and plants were available from an orchid nursery in Asia. A group of species enthusiasts got together and we imported a number of different orchid species from this source. Sadly there were only 2 plants of *Bulbophyllum ecornutum* and one perished in quarantine. The remaining plant has grown well under the tender care of one of our better growers. The first division has recently been taken from the plant to get it spread around.

After a couple of years of settling in to its new environment the *Bulbophyllum ecornutum* finally bloomed last year. As is usual for me, when something new flowers for the first time, I am either interstate or overseas and miss seeing the initial blooming.

Fortunately the flowers were photographed and the plants identification verified. (We have all purchased plants that have never flowered true to label,

haven't we?)

This year I was more fortunate and *Bulbophyllum ecornutum* was in bloom when I went to visit David Banks, the custodian of the plant. The plant was photographed and a description made for this article.

Johannes J. Smith first named this

long by 1.5 cm in diameter, unifoliate. Leaves: thinly textured, elliptic, to 15 cm long by 2.2 cm wide. Inflorescence: single flowered, to 3 cm long, appearing from either the pseudobulbs or along the rhizome; sweetly perfumed (reminiscent of *Dendrobium anosmum*). Flower colour: pale green to yellowish, with

purplish markings. Dorsal sepal: elliptic to ovate, to 1.2 cm long by 4 mm wide. Petals: elliptic to ovate, to 1 cm long by 4 mm wide, reflexing. Lateral sepals: triangular, to 1.2 cm long by 8 mm wide, reflexing. Labellum: fleshy, recurved, cordate, to 6.5 mm long by 6.5 mm wide, smooth on the basal portion, covered with small pimple-like projections at the apex. Column: to 2.5 mm long, with two delta-shaped stelia.

Habitat and

Distribution: *Bulbophyllum ecornutum* is a fairly widely distributed species that has been recorded from Thailand, Sumatra, Java and Borneo (Sabah and Sarawak). It grows as an epiphyte, in humid localities, at elevations of between 400 and 1,300 metres.

Cultivation: This species grows well in plastic pots with sphagnum moss that is always kept damp. Because of the space between the pseudobulbs a fairly large

container is required to confine the plant. It likes high humidity, constant air circulation, 70% shade and needs a winter minimum of 12 degrees Celsius in cooler climates. Regular applications of inorganic fertiliser will have this beautiful species growing and flowering to perfection. ■

Jim Cootes

Email: jecootes@ozemail.com.au



species in 1905 as *Bulbophyllum cornutum* var. *ecornutum*. He later raised this plant to specific status in 1914 in *Bulletin du Jardin Botanique de Buitenzorg*. The specific epithet refers to the lack of stelia on the column.

Growth Habit: upright, sympodial. Rhizome: creeping, to 3 mm in diameter, bearing the pseudobulbs at intervals of up to 4 cm. Pseudobulbs: ovoid, to 3 cm

More on Growing Orchids in Perlite and Peat

by Jim Brydie

After reading a recent article by Bruce Bennett in the AOR and the Queensland Orchid Species bulletin, I asked members at the NSW Orchid Species meeting whether anyone was trying perlite and peat as a growing medium. It seems that many people were aware of the medium but only a few have tried or are trying it. The topic raised a lot of interest and I was asked by members to summarise it.

With apologies to Mr Bennett the following includes a lot of information from his article:

Queenslanders started using the standard coarse (500 grade) perlite but are now moving to the Super Coarse grade available from Chillagoe. I have seen both and the latter consists of particles mostly around 8-10mm diameter. There are some particles this size in 500 grade but they average perhaps 5 to 6mm. I suspect that one could easily separate out a proportion of the coarser particles from the 500 grade if one wanted to use this for coarse rooted plants like some Vandaceous.

Mr Bennett says they started using a ratio of 2:1 perlite to peat (as was used by Geoff Stocker at the time) but found this a bit wet for their conditions. He gradually moved to 3:1, then 4:1 then 8:1 and more lately 10:1. He finds that even at 10:1 the mix holds ample water but this must depend on watering frequency and growing conditions. One of my Sydney friends who has been using perlite and peat for about two years, believes that any greater than 5:1 dries out too quickly in his set up.

Perlite is near enough neutral in pH.

Peat is fairly acidic. Mr Bennett adds lime to bring his mixture up to about pH 6.5. He also adds blood and bone and sulphate of potash but advises that you can use your own choice of fertiliser. The Sydney growers I have spoken to do not add any lime at all and have experienced no ill affects from the pH. Discussion at the Species meeting speculated that this might be related to the Sydney water supply being a bit alkaline. It is usually around a pH of 8.

500 grade perlite is available from Alan Merriman or at Elders at Dural. It comes in a 5kg (100litre?) paper sack (like a giant cement bag) for about \$25. The raw material contains a lot of fines and dust and must be sieved before use. **YOU MUST USE A DUST MASK WHEN SIEVING.** I am using a 2.4mm sieve but I would have preferred something a touch more coarse. I am told that plastic kitchen sink strainers from the \$2 shops make good sieves.

Mr Bennett recommends washing off the perlite to remove the dust but I can't find a practical way to do this. If you wet perlite (or the sieve) it all sticks together, won't sieve, and is difficult to handle.

In Qld they use Canadian peat. In Sydney most people use Lithuanian peat but discussions at Species queried the relative quality of this. Apart from other things, apparently the pH can vary significantly within the bale. The qualities of a number of different types of peat were discussed and Alan Merriman recommended the artificial "CocoPeat" as the most consistent and reliable.

Before mixing with the perlite, the peat needs to be rubbed through a sieve to break

it up. It is my experience that this is no easy task but I have found that it helps if you soak the peat overnight in a bucket of water. Squeeze the peat by hand to remove excess water before you try to sieve it but once it has been saturated the lumps mash up much more easily and rubbishy strands can be discarded.

Mix the components just damp enough to hold the mixture together. Not too wet. It must still flow easily when potting the plants. When potting, hold the plant and fill the mixture around it. Mr Bennett says give it a couple of bumps to settle the mix but don't press it down as this compresses the mixture and blocks aeration. After potting, top off the mix with a layer of small round quartz gravel to stop the perlite washing out of the pot when you water. Mr Bennett says the mix holds more water than an equivalent bark mix so go easy on the watering. Sydney users say the 5:1 mix can be dry within two days so I guess watering will depend on many environmental factors specific to each grower.

The advantage of this mix is that it doesn't break down like bark. Repotting is much more simple. The old mix can be shaken and washed out fairly easily and without damaging the roots. The stability of the mix also makes 'potting on' a much more viable proposition.

At the Species meeting, David Butler told us that he is trying the mix on *Masdevallias*. The Qld article specifically mentions *Paphiopedilums*. Others are having great results with mini *Cattleyas*, *Hardcane* and *Nigrohirsuite Dendrobis* and many others. My own experiments to date are mostly with plants that seem to be cranky about making a decent root system in everything else I have tried but it is too soon to judge results. Would members trying this mix please report their experiences for the benefit of all. Wouldn't it be nice if this turns out to be the cheap, stable, reliable, and reproducible growing method we have dreamed of?

Jim Brydie

Email: brydies@optusnet.com.au

**SPOIL YOURSELF
COME WITH US TO
MADAGASCAR
& AFRICA
THIS APRIL
FULL DETAILS
www.easyorchids.com**

TINONEE ORCHIDS
FREE CATALOGUE
INCLUDES MOST GENERA
NURSERY OPEN
MON-SAT 9am-4pm
Tinonee Orchids
768 Tinonee Road,
Tinonee NSW 2430
Phone/Fax (02) 6553 1012
Email: clement@tpg.com.au
website: www.tinoneeorchids.com

Sick of writing plant tags?

- Then we can help you
- Small runs of printed tags
- Great prices
- Quick Turn-around



Contact David or Pauline Brewster at
Email: dpbrewster@bigpond.com

9 The Grove, Tel: (03) 9761 1100
Boronja, Vic. 3155 Fax: (03) 9761 0892
Mobile: 0419 720 355

Using Microclimates

(to assist the successful culture of a mixed orchid collection)

by Neil Minter

This article is based on the aspects of shadehouse culture of a mixed collection of cool growing genera, without the use of artificial heating or cooling.

The problem that many growers have, is the enormous range of orchids that are available and the growers inability to show logical restraint in the face of ORCHIDITIS. With so much variety, the problem arises in meeting their differing needs. You could always house different genera in a number of shadehouses placed in various positions so as to make the most of the different aspects of your yard but the average building block just doesn't provide that sort of luxury, so let's work on one shadehouse with many MANY different types of plants.

Orchids have adapted to populate every continent on Earth except Antarctica. Wherever the climatic conditions of light, temperature and humidity meet their requirements they have spread to all the suitable habitats within this environment. From sea level to mountaintop, they have adapted to these climatic conditions by regulating their growth cycles to gain the greatest benefit from their surrounds.

Given that a mixed collection of orchids can originate from several continents, let alone dozens of climatic zones, how can anyone expect to grow all of these plants in the one growing area? If all these plants are treated in the same way some will flourish, while others will gradually stagnate or eventually deteriorate to the point of no return! The grower with a mixed collection faces the challenge of finding ways of modifying the climatic conditions of sections of the growing area to provide microclimates that will best suit the growth patterns of different genera.

Within any enclosed growing area there will be minor variations in climatic conditions, from floor to roof and from prevailing sun exposed to shaded sections – these variations are known as microclimates. Understanding these microclimates and utilising them to their best advantage in meeting the cultural needs of different genera is essential to the success of growing a mixed collection.

With the average shadehouse being 2 to 2.5 metres in height there will be three microclimate zones as you move from floor to rooftop. The floor zone, is the coolest with higher levels of humidity, the mid zone is the bench top area that is generally hip to waist high and the top zone is the hanging space above the benches.

Even utilising the various microclimates

within an enclosure the best you can expect is a variation of about 6 to 10°C (in summer) from shaded floor to the more exposed roof area. You can only hope to slightly modify the extremes of summer heat and winter chill without artificial cooling and heating. Though with a little careful thought as to the placement of plants within the shadehouse, the variety of plants that can be grown can be increased with a greater chance to meet the plants native climatic conditions.

Water, temperature, light and air movement must be in balance for each genus within each stage of the growth cycle for the plant to complete the pattern of growth and flowering. Examining each of the above elements in relation to the needs of successful growth will allow us to determine ways in which we can modify the growing environment in order to create the microclimates which will best suit various genera.

Water

Applying the right amount of water at the correct time in a plants growth phase is the most essential aspect of successfully growing many orchids. Some genera are forgiving of incorrect watering to a degree, but many will show their indignation with the ultimate protest – up and dying! Controlling the amount and frequency of watering is the key to many genera successfully flowering and after all isn't what we're all trying to achieve.

Many of the genera from the temperate areas of India, Thailand, Myanmar (Burma) and through to China, live in semi-deciduous forest areas that have very little rainfall in winter while the summer months are monsoonal. Our winter rainfall in eastern Australia is too high for these plants and at least it will prevent flowering and at worst will rot roots off causing serious setback. For many genera it is better to frequently damp down the shadehouse floor and around the pots to raise the humidity levels, rather than overwatering the potting medium.

Rainfall dampens bark as well as the moss and lichen that grows on it, orchid roots absorb the moisture they require, then dry just as quickly as the bark of the tree. Moss and lichen may remain damp providing continuing moisture for several days BUT nothing remains sodden! Air movement is constantly maintaining a buoyant atmosphere that prevents stagnant conditions.

Humidity under and around the leaf

canopy may be high for quite a few days depending on the topography of the land and the ground cover beneath and surrounding the trees. Watering must provide adequate moisture depending on the seasonal factors while providing a brief drying off period between waterings. Even when water isn't being applied to the roots a fairly high level of humidity must be maintained.

Misting between waterings, during extended periods of high summer heat, can mimic the passing showers that some plants experience during monsoonal periods. Early morning and late afternoon are the best times to mist, providing cooling relief through increased evaporation, raising humidity levels and helping to reduce heat stress that many high elevation plants experience from December to February.

Avoid the extremes of midday as leaves and new growths can be easily scorched, water sitting in leaf axils through the heat of the day will quickly cause damp off and rot.

Providing a cover over the growing area will put the grower in control of the watering regime. Keeping the plants dry when winter temps drop and assisting in maintaining a humid atmosphere, which will pay dividends in successful culture. A clear cover will provide the greatest opportunity to make seasonal adjustments.

Temperature and light

Many of the orchids that originate from the northern hemisphere temperate zone, experience temperatures on a similar scale to our own except for the reversal of the rainfall patterns already noted. Plants found growing at higher altitudes experience cooler temperatures than those experienced from the same latitudes at sea level. So knowing the general area where plants originate from and more importantly the average in altitude across the range of a plants habitat, can provide a great deal of information regarding the appropriate culture for a particular plant. Even though a plant has been nursery raised from a seedling it will provide a guide to the growing conditions that will suit.

As mentioned, some genera receive less rainfall in winter but in conjunction with this, those from deciduous and semi-deciduous forests will receive higher light levels throughout the winter months. For many orchids this is the key to maintaining healthy plants that will flower successfully. By using a permanent base layer of shade-cloth that aims to provide the minimum

level of winter shade and adding extra layers to provide protection in the hotter summer months, seasonal changes in light requirements can be achieved. Those plants that need maximum winter exposure can be hung closer to the roof with the added benefit of warmer temperatures beneath the solid roof covering, thereby emulating the conditions these plants experience in nature.

An added benefit of hanging these plants up high is that they are less likely to be accidentally watered as well as drying out quicker which follows their natural growth patterns and hopefully avoids many of the winter "rots and spots" that these plants experience when incorrectly grouped with other plants on benches.

Aim to provide a permanent shadecloth cover that will provide for the minimum light levels in winter (approx 30 to 50%) then extra shading can be added in summer to reduce light intensity and heat, while its removal will provide greater light levels in winter with the benefit of maximum exposure to the winter sun and warmth.

Black painted bottles filled with water, placed around and beneath plants can act as passive solar absorbers that can assist in increasing the night temperatures adjacent to the bottles by a few degrees. For some plants this can be just enough to ward off the drastic winter chills that otherwise may be the cause of cold damage.

Air movement

Placing a plastic covering (such as polyshade: a lightly coloured plastic with reinforced bonding) on the sides of the shadehouse, that experience strong winds can have a great benefit to the culture of your plants year round. I have fibreglass covering the western wall, as my backyard backs onto open bushland and at times I have experienced some very severe windstorms.

By placing the plastic from 30cm from ground level to 30cm from the rooftop, air movement will be encouraged through convection i.e. cooler air at ground level warms and rises to the roof area where it will be vented at the open space beneath the roof. This will create a natural air movement, which will assist in avoiding a stagnant atmosphere that could encourage bacterial and fungal problems. The gap at the top can be further reduced in winter to retain some extra warmth. This covering can be increased to cover all sides of the shadehouse in winter, which will help to control excess air movement, which would rapidly reverse the benefit of the extra light/heat from the reduction of shading and the solid roof covering.

Limiting air movement is not completely sealing the shadehouse unless the intention is to provide artificial heating and air movement. Sufficient air movement is essential to reduce fungal problems and many of the pests that thrive in stagnant

conditions. Always maintain some air movement during the day even if sealing off the shadehouse to trap some extra afternoon warmth during winter. Air movement is essential in the photosynthesis process as well as drying plants between waterings – remember orchid roots must breathe and sodden roots will soon begin to rot in the cooler, winter months when these plants naturally experience lower rainfall. Some have even adapted to survive winter only on the heavy dews that these areas experience on winter mornings – being completely dry several hours after sunrise.

In summer the polyshade will protect plants from the excessive drying of hot westerlies. On extreme summer days much of the damage that occurs to leaves is due to the high levels of transpiration caused by hot winds blasting away all the humidity around the plant, producing dehydration and sunburnt leaves. The control of air movement will allow you to maintain higher humidity levels. Damping down the floor area on a regular basis will have an evaporative effect as the cool, moist air rises to be vented at the roof.

Making use of micro-climates

Having examined each of the cultural elements essential to good growth, how can a single shadehouse environment meet the differing needs of a variety of plants?

By giving some careful consideration to

Smokey Cape Orchids

Specialising in Cattleyas, Cymbidiums, & Dendrobiums

Importers and Growers of Exhibition Cattleyas, Cymbidiums, Paphs, and Vandaceous seedlings from Thailand, Hawaii, Taiwan, and Brazil.

All orchids are cold growing. We also have a large range of species, Hybrids, and Mericlones.



Invitation to our OPEN WEEKEND

WHEN: Easter Weekend, Saturday & Sunday April 10-11, 2004

WHERE: 12 Rainforest Lane, Arakoon, South West Rocks, NSW

Come and see us at our new premises located in picturesque Arakoon, at the former home of Arakoon Rainforest Nursery. Orchid growers, societies, bus trips, and the general public are all welcome to attend our opening, which will include morning tea and a sausage sizzle. Open 9am-5pm.

**Please contact us for our catalogue.
Nursery otherwise open by appointment only.**

Proprietors:

Terry Atkinson & Mick Coe

ABN 30 756 268 739

Mail: PO Box 320
South West Rocks
NSW 2431

Phone: 02 6566 5695 or
02 6566 6454

Mobile: 0411 509 451

Fax: 02 6566 5694

Email: tesgus@bigpond.com

the placement of plants: a good understanding of their native cultural requirements is essential as already discussed – grouping plants that have similar cultural requirements and potting media in areas of the shadehouse that will provide the necessary microclimate to best meet the plants needs. Adjustments to the watering and fertilizing regimes can then be planned rather than a haphazard one application fits all approach, which eventually lead to poor growth or failure for some plants.

A shadehouse that is positioned north to south over its length will have sunlight moving from the eastern (morning) to the western side (afternoon). Positioning a 2 tiered bench down the middle of the length of the shadehouse will allow plants that need lower light intensity to be benched on the eastern side, while plants with higher light needs can be benched on the western side. Being tiered, plants on the eastern side will be shaded in the afternoon. Plants that need maximum exposure can be placed on the top tier.

The northern side will have the longest exposure while the southern end will usually experience shadow in the afternoon. In winter plants placed on the western wall or hung high, directly beneath the roof covering will experience much warmer temperatures than plants near ground level or along the southern wall.

Plants which like to dry out quickly between watering ie orchids can be hung on the northern and western walls where the extra light and higher temperatures will assist the drying process. Plants hanging will benefit from increased air movement and light thereby emulating the conditions that many epiphytes from areas discussed, experience in the upper forest canopy in winter. The placement of plants on benching can also assist by way of minor cultural variations; bench height, surface and orientation to light can all have an effect on the successful creation of microclimate zones. Tiered benching with the lower bench being solid will allow the placement of a variety of plants with differing needs. Solid plastic or Perspex placed beneath the top tier will prevent excess water running off to the plants below.

Mesh bench on the top tier, at about waist to hip height will allow a second tier 40 to 50 cm from ground level with a solid benching surface. Genera such as *Cattleya* and *Oncidium* that like higher light levels and to dry out between watering can be placed on the top tier while cooler growing, shade lovers like *Masdevallia* and *Odontoglossum* alliance can be placed on the solid bench below.

The easiest and cheapest way to create solid benching is to use Styrofoam boxes and to place a layer of sphagnum moss or gravel in the bottom to create extra humidity. Damping around the pots and under the

bench can have a significant cooling effect during periods of high temperatures.

New plants to your collection should be grouped with plants of similar cultural needs, having been determined by background reading or prior experience. Depending on the time of year the plant was acquired you may need to repot it if the mix is inconsistent with yours or grouped with plants with similar mix until more favourable conditions allow repotting. It will take time to become acclimatised to your growing conditions but if the plant doesn't show signs of new growth or begins to deteriorate then it could be the position it doesn't like.

Don't be afraid to experiment with moving plants to another location (microclimate) it could mean the difference between the plant sitting there in survival mode or growing like a champion. Look closely at the plant and eliminate insect or poor potting conditions for the disorder then move it to an area with a different microclimate. Plants with yellowing or shrivelling bulbs might be moved to an area with lower light levels, a plant with soft spindly growth might require extra light or a plant which produces aerial roots, that the root tips brown off may need a position that provides a higher level of humidity around the plant. Having moved a plant, give it time to settle in to its new location and look for signs of invigoration i.e. new roots, growths – that indicate a liking to its new position. However at times a whole new approach is needed i.e. potting media, watering for some plants depending on

your cultural regime.

Observation of your plants is the key to successful culture; your plants will talk to you but will need to take the time to examine them closely on a regular basis to be able to understand what they're telling you. Adult plants will allow you some leeway in time to make these observations and act upon them however seedlings are capable of curling up and dying on you in the space of a couple of weeks so be sure to close eye on them especially in extremes of weather. With a little thought about establishing microclimates and the careful placement of plants within the shadehouse a grower can extend the variety of genera grown with a greater chance of success.

For the grower of a mixed collection care should be taken in selecting plants, read any available literature about its origins and other growers experience in growing it and don't forget to ask if someone is growing it in your area. Impulse buying that pretty plant may lead to a lot of frustration when you can't meet its cultural requirements. A mixed collection will reward the grower with a variety of flower styles and shapes throughout the year but it also presents a challenge to be able to successfully house all of these plants and meet their differing needs. I hope this article has provided some answers to these challenges that will help you in your endeavours to grow your ever-expanding collection of orchids that come from all corners of the Earth.

Neil Minter

Email: nminter1@yahoo.com.au

VALE: Neil Siviour (1930-2003)

I sadly report the death on Wednesday 26 November 2003 of our good friend Neil Siviour, aged 73 years. Neil was diagnosed with a brain tumour about a month ago and spent his last days in the Peter McCallum Cancer Hospital. Our thoughts are with his wife Ann and their family at this sad time.

Neil and Ann began growing orchids about twenty years ago, a hobby that escalated when he retired from his position as a scientist with CSIRO about eight years ago. The large shade house that almost completely occupies the back garden of their Kew home soon became filled to bursting with cymbidiums and other cool-growing orchid genera. Neil was particularly fond of coelogyne, and I well remember photographing a spectacular specimen plant of *Coelogyne mooreana* for which he and Ann received a Cultural Certificate a couple of years ago.

Neil and Ann were foundation members of North-East Melbourne Orchid Society (NEMOS) and also belonged to a number of other societies – Melbourne Eastern O.S.,

Ringwood O.S., the Orchid Species Society of Victoria and the Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria, as well as the Sapphire Coast O.S. in southern NSW, near their holiday house at Pambula Beach. In retirement they travelled extensively, attending world orchid conferences at Glasgow, Vancouver and Auckland.

Neil and Ann were also keen on searching for orchids in the wild, Borneo and Yunnan Province in China being special destinations. My wife Lorraine and I accompanied Neil and Ann on the trip to China – Neil amazed me with his stamina at such high altitudes and happily clambered over the mountains in search of orchids while I puffed and pottered around lower down.

Neil has been a familiar figure at all of the orchid society meetings which I have attended over many years, and it is hard to realise that we will not see him there again. Farewell, Neil.

Brian Milligan
North Balwyn, Victoria

World Wide SPECIES ORCHIDS Mail Order
Flasks, Seedlings, Flowering size.
Burleigh Park Orchid Nursery
 54 Hammond Way, Thuringowa,
 4815. Ph/Fax 0747 740 008
Lists by mail or email:
ian@speciesorchids.com
www.speciesorchids.com
Propagators of the Rare, Beautiful and Unusual Orchid Species of the World.
Accredited CITES & Phyto Export

AOR 013

LEGACY

*We need your help...
 today more than ever.*

Please send donations
 to your nearest Legacy
 Office

AOR 050

JUVELLE BADGES

Key Rings • Brooches
 Cuff Links • Tie Tacks
 Lapel Pins • Medals
 Paperknives • Paperweights
 Wall & Award Plaques
 School Identification Badges

No Set Up Costs

9567 2526

JUVELLE BADGES

**321 FOREST ROAD
 BEXLEY NSW 2207**

AOR 069

THIS & THAT

Attention AOR readers and Orchid Societies

"This and That" is a regular feature of the Australian Orchid Review and readers and Orchid Societies are invited to contribute any small news items of interest to Orchid lovers.

The deadline for items can be found on page 3.

*Address all correspondence to the Editor.
 "This and That", Australian Orchid Review,
 14 McGill Street, Lewisham, NSW 2049.*

Email: bbadger@graphicworld.com.au

Charity Orchid Show

The Brisbane Orchid Society is conducting its 31st Charity Orchid Show on Saturday, 17th and Sunday, 18th April 2004 in support of the Pre-school. Our major sponsor is Zupps Megastore.

A spectacular display of orchids in bloom will be presented in a wide variety of genera. Plants in flower, books and orchid accessories will be for sale at very reasonable prices. A feature of the show will be potting demonstrations, and cultural advice will be available from expert growers within our society. Lunch and morning and afternoon teas may be purchased.

Venue: Community Hall, Mt. Gravatt Showgrounds, Logan Road, Mt. Gravatt, Qld.

Dates: Saturday, 17 April, 8.00am to 5.00pm. Sunday, 18 April, 8.00am to 3.00pm.

Admission: \$3.00.

For further information contact Regina Chandler (07) 3841 3330.

Orchid Grower

*Are your plants suffering
 from extreme weather
 conditions?*

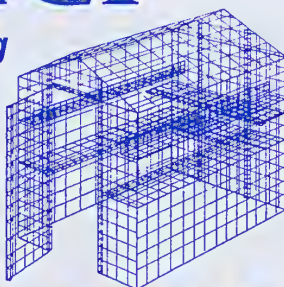
Shade Houses

by
Peter's Glen

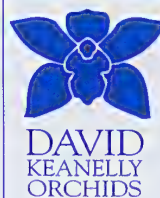
*Will create the ultimate micro climate for your orchids
 Specialising in Orchid Houses for over 25 years*

Design Features • Kit form with written instructions and video can be shipped everywhere • Simplicity • Portability • Modular (can be lengthened to meet your needs) • No Maintenance
 • Strong • Economical

151 Railway Parade, Thorneside, Brisbane Qld 4158
Ph 07 3207 2793 Fax 07 3822 2307



AOR 194



**DAVID
 KEANELLY
 ORCHIDS**

*Flasking
 service
 available
 for most
 genera...*

**22 Emmett Street
 Golden Square
 Victoria 3555**

**Phone (03) 5442 4806
 Mobile 0411 352 036**

Email dkorchids@smartchat.net.au

AOR 177

NEW ORCHID HYBRIDS

September – November 2003 REGISTRATIONS

Supplied by the Royal Horticultural Society as International Cultivar Registration Authority for Orchid Hybrids

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY (O/U Originator unknown)
ADAMARA [TYAMADAARA] Christopher Kaleo Okalani Grasa Esperanza en Oro	Epc. Little Sweetheart x B/c. Toshie Aoki B/c. Fortune x Epi. ciliare	Haiku Maui(N.Mizuno) R.Sobrinu
ADERIDIVANDA Bold Beauty	Aer. lawrenciae x V. Thong Chai	T.Coffey(R.F.Orchids)
ALICEARA Hilo Ab blaze Pacific Urchin	Missa. Olmec x Onc. Mantini Missa. Olmec x Brsdm. Gilded Urchin	J.Fang(T.Root) Mauna Kea Orch.
ARANDA Doctor Siti Hasmah	Aranda Christine x V. Boon Mark Gold	MARDI
ASCOCENDA Ladda Gold Percy's Red Beauty Pyaphon Gold Puan Sri Susilita Somrisi Gold Sunset Mollie Varot Gold	Asda. Tuhtim Velvet x Asda. Bangkhuntian Gold V. Percy's Delight x V. Roman Delight V. Tanit Gold x Asda. Bangkhuntian Gold Asda. Teerakut x V. merrilli Asda. Nopporn Gold x V. Rasri Gold Asda. Summer Delight x V. Memoria Mollie Brenkle Asda. Bangkhuntian Gold x Asda. Fuchs Gold	T.Orchids M.Pereira(O/U) V.Pattarakochuay MARDI S.Boonyam A.Nakaji K.Puttaviriya
ASCOVANDORITIS Prapin	Dor. pulcherrima x Asda. Pralor	Chao Praya Orch.
BPASSAVOLA Akas Cricket Grand Stars	B. nodosa x B. Jimminey Cricket B. nodosa x B. Little Stars	A.Buckman A.Buckman
BRASSIDIUM Pacific Gilded Lustre	Bsdm. Gilded Urchin x Onc. Illustre	Mauna Kea Orch.
BRASSOCATTLEYA Ploenpit Star Puna Stars	B. subulifolia [cordata] x C. Landate B. Little Stars x C. schilleriana	B.Pumploenpit Hawaiian Paradise
BRASSOLAELOCATTLEYA Aching Ruby Casey Bryan Randell Cloeide Enriquez Connor Samuel Jones Cordoba Snow Doc Gray's Surprise Fa Mul	Lc. Tainan City x B/c. Sanyung Ruby B/c. Memoria Warren Jones x Lc. Kalama C. Hawaiian Wedding Song x B/c. Toshie Aoki B/c. Sylvia Fry x Lc. Casitas C. Deep Foudre x B/c. Burdakin Bells B. nodosa x Lc. Kosier's Surprise B/c. Patcharee Delight x Lc. Bangkok Belle B/c. Apricot Flare x B/c. Golden Triangle B/c. Golden Tang x B/c. Erin Kobayashi Lc. Washington Post x B/c. Memoria Crispin Rosales C. Caudabec x B/c. Edisto Lc. Mari's Song x B/c. Ocotee C. Lulu x B/c. Penny's Spot B/c. Williete Wong x C. Horace L. Amoena x B/c. November Bride Lc. Bonanza Queen x B/c. Bryce Canyon Lc. Pappy Love x B/c. Mount Hood B/c. Valaene Leopard x C. Penny Kuroda Lc. Netrasiri Doll x B/c. Titi Fourty Four B/c. Memoria Robert Strait x B/c. Laura Bush B/c. Meditation x C. Madeleine Knowlton B/c. Green Fantasy x Lc. Joan Haig	Aching Orch. B.N.Jones B.Caguan B.N.Jones B.N.Jones A.Buckman P.Nararatwanchai(T.Orchids) Castle Creek(O/U) B.Caguan Y.Lim Long Life[USA] Long Life[USA] Long Life[USA] W.Ajamura D.T.McDonald B.N.Jones A.Nakaji Long Life[USA] S.Buadis P.Nararatwanchai(T.Orchids) Hawaiian Paradise(Carmela) Taida T.Sing

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
BRASSOLAELOACATTLEYA (continued)		
Valenta Barreto	C. Penny Kuroda x B/c. Golden Tang	L.Barreto
Varut Bluesky	B/c. Boy's Grotto x C. intermedia	K.Vejvarut
Varut Flyway	B/c. Yellow Bird x B/c. Varut Startrack	K.Vejvarut
Varut Wizard	C. Inter glossa x B/c. Talarown	A.Buckman
Windward Flare	B. rodosa x L/c. Memoria Robert Strait	L.Barreto
Xsara Hills	L. harpophylla x B/c. Faye Miyamoto	
BULBOBOPHYLLUM		
A-doribil Anna Lou	Bulb. annandalei ♀ x Bulb. [Cirr.] Louis Sander	B.Thoms
A-doribil Anna Roth	Bulb. [Cirr.] rothschildianum x Bulb. annandalei ♀	B.Thoms
A-doribil Cloves	Bulb. [Cirr.] guttulatium x Bulb. emiliorum	B.Thoms
A-doribil Siegerdukes	Bulb. [Cyprip.] Emly Siegest x Bulb. [Cirr.] Doris Dukes	B.Thoms
A-doribil Super Star	Bulb. Stars And Stripes x Bulb. echinobium	
BURRAGEARA		
Catt'n Around	Odora. Lorraine's Fourteenth Woc x Colm. Wildcat	Mauna Kea Orch.
Flaming Ante	Od. Flaming Planet x Colm. Spaccante	Mauna Kea Orch.
Lisa's Delight	Mlt. Ron's Rippling Delight x Wls. Lisa Devos	Mauna Kea Orch.
Nichirei Firelace	Burr. Living Fire x Oda. Lavender Lace	Nichirei Corp.
Pacific Color Cat	Colm. Wildcat x Oda. Marside	Mauna Kea Orch.
Pacific Command	Colm. Spaccante x Oda. Topance	Mauna Kea Orch.
Pacific Dark Orb	Colm. Wildcat x Oda. Trixette	Mauna Kea Orch.
Pacific Fireflower	Colm. Aloha Carnival x Oda. Fireflower	Mauna Kea Orch.
Pacific Fireflower	Oda. Flamingo x Colm. Spaccante	Mauna Kea Orch.
Pacific Go	Onc. Illustre x Vayl. Another Go	Mauna Kea Orch.
Pacific Kool Kat	Colm. Wildcat x Burr. Jimbo	Mauna Kea Orch.
Pacific Lilatante	Oda. Aissa McLaughlin x Mtdm. Issaku Nagata	Mauna Kea Orch.
Pacific Lust	Colm. Spaccante x Oda. Nichirei Lilac	Mauna Kea Orch.
Pacific Shell	Mtdm. Issaku Nagata x Oda. Shelley	Mauna Kea Orch.
Pacific Summer	Mtdm. Issaku Nagata x Oda. Nichirei Lilac	Mauna Kea Orch.
Saint Tante	Oda. Saint Wood x Colm. Spaccante	Mauna Kea Orch.
Sunset to Remember	Mtdm. Pupukea Sunset x Oda. Remembrance	Mauna Kea Orch.
CATAMODES		
Jem's Golden Mode	Morm. maculatum x Ctsm. expansum	G.Monnier
CATASANDRA		
Jem's Imperial Gal	Gal. batemanii x Ctsm. pileatum	G.Monnier
CATASETUM		
Flying Dragon	Ctsm. Henry Turner x Ctsm. christyanum ♀	G.Monnier
Shanelle Girl	Ctsm. Memoria Kampar Yip x Ctsm. terebrosum	Lee Nam Fook
Tommy Sng	Ctsm. Splendens x Ctsm. Memoria Kampar Yip	T.Sng
CATTLEYA		
Marcela Scalco	C. Kerchoveana x C. aelandiae	L.Barreto
Varut Bluestar	C. Valentine x C. intermedia	K.Vejvarut
CAULOCATTLEYA		
Pretty in Pink	C. Angelwalker x Cau. [Diacm.] bicornutum	A.Nakaji
CHRISTIEARA		
Supra Delight	Asca. Krallerk White x Aer. lawrenceae	K.Phuttaviriya
CLOWESETUM		
Jem's Spiny Urchin	CJ. Rebecca Northern x Ctsm. vinaceum	G.Monnier
Jem's Spotted Warts	CJ. worcewiczii x Ctsm. denticulatum	G.Monnier
COCHLEANTHES		
Hsinying Amicolor	Cnths. Amazing x Cnths. discolor	Ching Hua
COLMANARA		
Hawaiian Beauty	Odcdm. Black Beauty x Mtdm. Hawaiian Sunset	Mauna Kea Orch.
Pacific Catire	Colm. Wildcat x Onc. Illustre	Mauna Kea Orch.
Pacific Space Lustre	Colm. Spaccante x Onc. Illustre	Mauna Kea Orch.
COMPARETTIA		
Flames Dance	Comp. speciosa x Comp. Petite Carrot	Kiyonaka Nagai

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
CYNOCHES		
Jean E. Monnier		G. Monnier
CYNODES		
Freckled Sweetheart	<i>Cyc. borithorum</i> ♀ x <i>Cyc. cooperi</i> ♂	
Jem's Golden Leopard	<i>Morm. tuxtensis</i> ♀ x <i>Cyc. chlorochilon</i>	
Memoria Philomena Trancucci	<i>Morm. tuxtensis</i> ♀ x <i>Cyc. pentaloid</i>	
CYMBIDIUM		
An Nuis	<i>Cym. Blooming</i> x <i>Cym. Happy Face</i>	Kawano Mericlone
Andante	<i>Cym. Cony Face</i> x <i>Cym. Wallara</i>	Kawano Mericlone
Arctadian Breeze	<i>Cym. Autumn Day</i> x <i>Cym. Via Tranquila</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Arctadian Ray	<i>Cym. parishii</i> x <i>Cym. Red Beauty</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Beauvalande	<i>Cym. Terama</i> x <i>Cym. Christmas Morn</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Blaze Dew	<i>Cym. Tesson Mill</i> x <i>Cym. Victoria Village</i>	E. Young O.F.
Blaze Tekko	<i>Cym. Pendragon</i> x <i>Cym. Rathel</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Bob's Dream	<i>Cym. Claude Pepper</i> x <i>Cym. Lois Kelly</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Candy Girl	<i>Cym. Rincon</i> x <i>Cym. Cronulla</i>	S. Munday
Caroleña	<i>Cym. Pure Sarah</i> x <i>Cym. Organdy</i>	Kawano Mericlone
Classic Tyers	<i>Cym. Lucky Rainbow</i> x <i>Cym. Line Stone</i>	Kawano Mericlone
Crystal Blaze	<i>Cym. Enzan Tyers</i> x <i>Cym. Enzan Classic</i>	Mukoyama(A. Easton)
Crystal Dew	<i>Cym. Autumn Day</i> x <i>Cym. Valley Flower</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Crystal Meadow	<i>Cym. Carol Cox</i> x <i>Cym. Carinalg</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Crystal Passion	<i>Cym. Via Mar Tranquila</i> x <i>Cym. Great Expectations</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
December Moon	<i>Cym. Autumn Day</i> x <i>Cym. Tingo Royale</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Devon Gala	<i>Cym. Lookout</i> x <i>Cym. Ultimatum</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Devon Railway	<i>Cym. Emma's Gala</i> x <i>Cym. devonianum</i>	Mukoyama(A. Easton)
Dew Heart	<i>Cym. Kuranda</i> x <i>Cym. devonianum</i>	Mukoyama(A. Easton)
Eastern Morning	<i>Cym. parishii</i> x <i>Cym. Via Mar Tranquila</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Elegance Venus	<i>Cym. goeringii</i> x <i>Cym. lowianum</i>	Mukoyama
Elegance Beauty	<i>Cym. goeringii</i> x <i>Cym. Sleeping Beauty</i>	Mukoyama
Emotion Fire	<i>Cym. Flower Bed</i> x <i>Cym. Lucky Flower</i>	Kawano Mericlone
Enzan Basin	<i>Cym. Autumn Day</i> x <i>Cym. Lookout</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Enzan Carter	<i>Cym. Maureen Jacqueline Oyston</i> x <i>Cym. Signal</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Evolution	<i>Cym. Lady Fire</i> x <i>Cym. tsurugi</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Harmony	<i>Cym. Tussock</i> x <i>Cym. Veitchii</i> [Burnneo-lowianum]	Mukoyama
Enzan Masquerade	<i>Cym. Lovely Fantasy</i> x <i>Cym. Cariga</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Mermaid	<i>Cym. Dainley Bay</i> x <i>Cym. Red Prophet</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Nocturne	<i>Cym. insigne</i> x <i>Cym. Niveum</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Paradise	<i>Cym. Paros Paradise</i> x <i>Cym. Enzan Tyers</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Prayer	<i>Cym. Lady Fire</i> x <i>Cym. Enzan Classic</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Resurrection	<i>Cym. Enzan Spring</i> x <i>Cym. Tussock</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Rhapody	<i>Cym. Lovely Angel</i> x <i>Cym. Tussock</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Spark	<i>Cym. Tussock</i> x <i>Cym. insigne</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Utopia	<i>Cym. Cherry Blossom</i> x <i>Cym. Spring Joy</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Victoria	<i>Cym. Evelyn Victoria</i> x <i>Cym. Dainley Bay</i>	Mukoyama
Eternal Emotion	<i>Cym. Evelyn Victoria</i> x <i>Cym. Enzan Classic</i>	Mukoyama
Fairfina	<i>Cym. Claret</i> x <i>Cym. Fanfare</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Fire Illusion	<i>Cym. Fire Starter</i> x <i>Cym. Sleeping Dawn</i>	Kawano Mericlone
Flower Palace	<i>Cym. Lookout</i> x <i>Cym. Firewheel</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Frans' Gold	<i>Cym. Luana</i> x <i>Cym. Tingo Royale</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Golden Palace	<i>Cym. Palomatin</i> x <i>Cym. Halmark</i>	B. Calder(F. Briljevich)
Green Beret	<i>Cym. Rose Armstrong</i> x <i>Cym. Arctadian Sunrise</i>	M. T. Hughes(D. Young)
Green Palace	<i>Cym. Huckleberry</i> x <i>Cym. Jollygreen</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Ice Memory	<i>Cym. Telstar</i> x <i>Cym. Fanfare</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Juicy Color	<i>Cym. Winter Wonder</i> x <i>Cym. Tommy Cox</i>	Kawano Mericlone
Koushu Emperor	<i>Cym. Great Katy</i> x <i>Cym. Pink Pop</i>	Mukoyama
Koushu Moon	<i>Cym. Enzan Spring</i> x <i>Cym. Enzan Classic</i>	Mukoyama
Koushu Spring	<i>Cym. Lovely Fantasy</i> x <i>Cym. Enzan Moon</i>	Mukoyama
Koushu Tyers	<i>Cym. Alexander</i> x <i>Cym. Enzan Spring</i>	Mukoyama
Last Love	<i>Cym. Lucky Rainbow</i> x <i>Cym. Enzan Tyers</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Legend Heart	<i>Cym. Via Tranquila</i> x <i>Cym. Last Chance</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Legend Song	<i>Cym. Gilded Angel</i> x <i>Cym. Last Chance</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Luna Light	<i>Cym. Tommy Cox</i> x <i>Cym. Christmas Morn</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Marmalade	<i>Cym. Melody Heart</i> x <i>Cym. Ovation</i>	Kawano Mericlone
	<i>Cym. Valley Durham</i> x <i>Cym. Lunata</i>	M. Hockey(Valley Orchids)

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
CYMBIDIUM (continued)		
Memorial Dream	<i>Cym. Ultimatum</i> x <i>Cym. Carol Cox</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Morn Chorus	<i>Cym. Music Box Dancer</i> x <i>Cym. Great Expectations</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Morning Shower	<i>Cym. Langleyse</i> x <i>Cym. Golden Cascade</i>	Mukoyama(A. Easton)
Moulin Rouge	<i>Cym. Can Can</i> x <i>Cym. Red Beauty</i>	Trowena(J. Woodward)
Pulare	<i>Cym. White Lady</i> x <i>Cym. Sleeping Dawn</i>	Kawano Mericlone
Pure Breeze	<i>Cym. Sleeping Valley</i> x <i>Cym. Christmas Morn</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Red Strawberry	<i>Cym. Red Beauty</i> x <i>Cym. Strawberry Village</i>	Mukoyama
Rococo	<i>Cym. Jewel</i> x <i>Cym. Heart Joy</i>	Kawano Mericlone
Ruby Chorus	<i>Cym. Claret</i> x <i>Cym. Via Costa</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Sally Guthrie	<i>Cym. Mistress Mary</i> x <i>Cym. Memoria Gracie Allen</i>	Royale Orch.(A. Easton)
Say Yes	<i>Cym. Autumn Day</i> x <i>Cym. Ultimatum</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Scopio Sunray	<i>Cym. Via Mar Tranquila</i> x <i>Cym. Carinalg</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Showoff Spring	<i>Cym. Showoff Angel</i> x <i>Cym. Enzan Spring</i>	Mukoyama
Showoff Tyers	<i>Cym. Showoff Angel</i> x <i>Cym. Enzan Tyers</i>	Mukoyama
Snow Star	<i>Cym. Christmas Morn</i> x <i>Cym. Tricia Allen</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Splendid Tyers	<i>Cym. Lady Mini</i> x <i>Cym. Splendid Pinkie</i>	Mukoyama
Spring Dew	<i>Cym. Tricia Allen</i> x <i>Cym. Via Mar Tranquila</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Spring Tyers	<i>Cym. Enzan Spring</i> x <i>Cym. Enzan Tyers</i>	Mukoyama
Sundaani Paradise	<i>Cym. Harry Shepherd</i> x <i>Cym. Valley Paradise</i>	P. Zbierski(O.U)
Sundaani Sunrise	<i>Cym. Scott's Sunrise</i> x <i>Cym. Valley Goddess</i>	P. Zbierski(Valley Orchids)
Sweet Fairy	<i>Cym. Lucky Flower</i> x <i>Cym. Strawberry Mousse</i>	Kawano Mericlone
Sweet Fantasy	<i>Cym. Sweet Spring</i> x <i>Cym. Sarah Jean</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.U)
Tham Poh Shan	<i>Cym. Golden Elf</i> x <i>Cym. finlaysonianum</i>	Tan Kok Wee
Toplight	<i>Cym. Crimson Knights</i> x <i>Cym. Crystal Cherry</i>	Kawano Mericlone
DEGARMOARA		
Woodland's Tiger [Whm.]	<i>Missa, Marlene Holl</i> x <i>Rst. [Odm.] bictoniensis [bictoniensis]</i>	Woodland
DENDROBIUM		
Aloha Queen	<i>Den. Susan Takahashi</i> x <i>Den. Thailand</i>	B. Caguan
Antaeus	<i>Den. Gold Papillon</i> x <i>Den. Pittero Gold</i>	N. Sakaguchi
Beauty	<i>Den. Claret</i> x <i>Den. Starshine</i>	N. Mitchell
Bellingier Magic	<i>Den. Julie Tydd</i> x <i>Den. Vintage</i>	Ng Trakul
Boon-Gwang	<i>Den. Mollisa</i> x <i>Den. Thailand</i>	Chao Praya Orch.
Chao Praya Moonlight	<i>Den. Madame Uraivan</i> x <i>Den. Waianae Valley</i>	N. Sakaguchi
Credor	<i>Den. Gold Papillon</i> x <i>Den. Lovely Virgin</i>	B. Caguan
Curly Brown	<i>Den. Bobby Mesina</i> x <i>Den. Anchoring Lubag</i>	MARDI
Datin Zakayah	<i>Den. Roongamol Veyarut</i> x <i>Den. Mardiana</i>	N. Mitchell
Dreamaway	<i>Den. Dreamtime</i> x <i>Den. Visheen</i>	I. Linuhung
Dyah Katarina	<i>Den. Siamme Velvet</i> x <i>Den. Kahlin Wee</i>	B. Caguan
Eryna	<i>Den. Kasem Gold</i> x <i>Den. Shihan Hiroshi Tada</i>	N. Mitchell
Falima Velasco	<i>Den. Anna White</i> x <i>Den. Mel Enriquez</i>	B. Caguan
Galaxy	<i>Den. Gai Sheen</i> x <i>Den. Starshine</i>	M.H. Law
Golden Cascade	<i>Den. New Horizon</i> x <i>Den. Karie Wakida</i>	B. Caguan
Hong Pin Tuan	<i>Den. China Girl</i> x <i>Den. bigibum</i>	Ching Hua
Hsinying March	<i>Den. Dawn Maree</i> x <i>Den. schuetzei</i>	R. Siliamurti
Ira Veronica	<i>Den. gouldii</i> x <i>Den. helix</i>	Kamaana
Julie Kurosawa	<i>Den. Velvet Melody</i> x <i>Den. Snow Mist</i>	N. Mitchell
Julie Mitchell	<i>Den. Kay's Choice</i> x <i>Den. Intice</i>	B. Caguan
Kevin Mitchell	<i>Den. Visheen</i> x <i>Den. Tie-Dye</i>	N. Mitchell
Kiliani Mist	<i>Den. Beba Febo</i> x <i>Den. Anchoring Lubag</i>	B. Caguan
Kiliani Symphony	<i>Den. Clarissa Caguan</i> x <i>Den. Emily Carson</i>	N.Y. Au Yong
Laila	<i>Den. Jaquelyn Concert</i> x <i>Den. Minnie</i>	MARDI(O.U)
Madi Jata	<i>Den. Spider Magic</i> x <i>Den. Doreen</i>	N. Mitchell
Mardiana	<i>Den. Polar Queen</i> x <i>Den. Visheen</i>	Douglas Lee
Marslight	<i>Den. Bellingier Mist</i> x <i>Den. Jane Leaney</i>	R. Purvis(J. Purvis)
Memoria Janette Mary Ray	<i>Den. speciosum</i> x <i>Den. King-Wong</i> x <i>Den. Hamilton</i>	B. Siliamurti
Memoria John Purvis	<i>Den. Burana Green</i> x <i>Den. Thailand White</i>	B. Caguan
Memoria Kian-Lian	<i>Den. Jaquelyn Thomas</i> x <i>Den. Mel Enriquez</i>	D. Neifert
My Serenade	<i>Den. alexandrea</i> x <i>Den. Padej</i>	D. Neifert
Neifert's Star	<i>Den. Baby Dionela</i> x <i>Den. Karie Wakida</i>	B. Caguan
Neifert's Sunset	<i>Den. Palolo Sunshine</i> x <i>Den. carronii</i>	Kusumapala
Nuggets Of Gold	<i>Den. Thongchai Gold</i> x <i>Den. Suzanne Neil</i>	B. Caguan
Otara	<i>Den. Gold Papillon</i> x <i>Den. Oberon</i>	N. Sakaguchi
Pett Vert	<i>Den. monilorme</i> x <i>Den. Yellow Poney</i>	N. Sakaguchi
Pinolino	<i>Den. monilorme</i> x <i>Den. Yellow Poney</i>	B. Caguan
Purple Lace	<i>Den. Clarissa Caguan</i> x <i>Den. canaliculatum</i>	B. Caguan

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY	NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
DENDROBIMUM (continued)			DORTIAENOPSIS (continued)		
Sancere	Den. Yellow Chinsai x Den. Chinsai	N.Sakauchi	Taida Lover Eagle	Dips. Taida Happy Eagle x Dips. Taida Happy Lover	Taida
Summer Sunshine	Den. Kouchi's Pride x Den. Katie Wakida	B.Cagauan	Taida Mary Pecan	Dips. Ton Iy Pecan x Phal. Taida New Mary	Taida
Sumatrum	Den. Pablo Sunshine x Den. <i>macranthum</i>	B.Cagauan	Taida Minho Rose	Dips. Minho Princess x Dips. Chian-Huey Red Rose	Taida
Surround	Den. Francis Sue x Den. Shih Ko-Ko	R.Siamurti	Taida Minho Stripes	Dips. Minho Princess x Dips. Taida Happy Stripes	Taida
Tiffany Lindsey	Den. Carlingford x Den. Julie Tydd	N.Mitchell	Taida New Hina	Dips. Hinarose x Phal. New Eagle	Taida
Thuthoya	Den. Francis Sue x Den. <i>nitida</i>	R.Siamurti	Taida New Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Varut Dawn	Den. Chao Praya Smile x Den. Chao Praya Candy	K.Velvarut	Taida Red Ball	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Walanae Twist	Den. Precious Dawn x Den. <i>aurantum</i>	B.Cagauan	Taida Red Fire	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Walanae Wine	Den. Kamiya's Creation x Den. Brown Pixie	B.Cagauan	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Wei Beauty	Den. Kiliiani Sherry x Den. Thailand	Chin Yew Leong (Sng)	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
White Baby	Den. Lihlitho x Den. <i>discolor [undulatum]</i>	N.T.Hong (O/U)	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Zenaida Enriquez	Den. Baby Pink x Den. <i>bigibbum</i>	B.Cagauan	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Zeny's Wine	Den. Bandung White x Den. Mel Enriquez	B.Cagauan	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Zip-zap	Den. Kiliiani Sherry x Den. Eva Febo	P.Grech (O/U)	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
	Den. Zip x Den. Gracious Cascades		Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
DISA			Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
DORTIAENOPSIS			Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Arriago Boto	<i>Disa atricapilla</i> x <i>Disa racemosa</i>	C.Zapata	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Ben You Pixie			Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Bright Joy	Phal. Amy Learn Scott x Dips. Dark Victory	Watson/Reynolds	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Don Carter	Phal. Zuma's Pixie x Dips. Formosa Rose	Ching Hua (Ben You Orch. Fam)	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Etherege Princess	Phal. Carmela's Brite Lites x Dips. Blessed	Owens Orchids	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Fu-Leh Holiday	Dips. Pisgah Sands x Phal. Cinnamon Gold	J.V.Khalin (Carmela)	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Happy Jewel	Dips. Minho Princess x Phal. Robert Bauman	B.Main (Breckinridge)	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Hawaiian Break	Dips. Fusheng's Purple Rose x Dips. Fu-Leh Lienhung	Ching Hua (Fu Le Orch.)	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Hawaiian Energy	Phal. Taisuco Lienhung x Dips. Ton Iy Pecan	Stones River (O/U)	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Hsinying King	Phal. Hwafeng Redjewel x Dips. Happy Smile	Robertson Orch. (O/U)	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Jane Young	Dips. Tsuei You Break x Phal. Hawaiian Legend	Robertson Orch.	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
	Dips. Hawaiian Break x Phal. High Energy	Ching Hua	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
	Dips. Taida King Sun x Dips. Pixie Plum	Owens Orchids	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
	Phal. Hakalau Queen	Owens Orchids	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
	Dips. Memoria James McPherson x Dips. New Pisgah	Owens Orchids	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Janie Marquess	Dips. Fusheng's Purple Gem x Dips. Walnut Valley Halo	Owens Orchids	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Kun Nun's Black Rosediamond	Dips. Chew Tiek San x Dips. King Shiang's Rose	Kun Nun Chou	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Lee Nyew	Dips. Plum Rose x Phal. <i>venosa</i>	Nyew Lee	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Memoria Carrie Ola Trop	Phal. Timothy Christopher x	M.Rabin (T.Umber)	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Mohd Zuhuri	Dips. Visit Perak Twothousand	R.Greenixan	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Natchez Glow	Dips. Alella x Dips. Sylene	Stones River (Stewart Orch.)	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Natchez Splendor	Phal. Spring Splendor x Dips. Ramsden	Stones River (Stewart Orch.)	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Natchez Spring	Phal. Natchez Splendor x Phal. California Glow	Stones River (Stewart Orch.)	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Nichirei Pinkie	Phal. <i>amabilis</i> x Dips. Taisuco Jewel	Nichirei Corp.	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Ruyui Little Rose	Dips. Sangria x Dips. Taisuco Pixie	Chun Yu Wu (Huang Kao Ming)	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Solima Gem Stripes	Dips. Little Gem Stripes x Phal. Alysha's Delight	M.Soma	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Sylene	Dips. Via Sylvia Jimenez x Phal. Joine	Stones River (Stewart Orch.)	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Taida Candy King	Dips. Taida Iy King x Phal. Taisuco Candy	Taida	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Taida Circle Ruby	Dips. Tenny Ruby x Phal. Ming-Hsing Cinderella	Taida	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Taida Fire King	Dips. Taida Happy King x Dips. Taida Firebird	Taida	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Taida Fire Lower	Dips. Taida Firebird x Dips. Taida Happy Lover	Taida	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Taida Fire Peach	Dips. Taida Prettiness x Dips. Taisuco Firebird	Taida	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Taida Fire Pixie	Dips. Taida Little Pixie x Dips. Taida Firebird	Taida	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Taida Fire Rose	Dips. Taisuco Firebird x Dips. Modern Rose	Taida	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Taida Fire Tris	Dips. Taisuco Firebird x Phal. Sogo Tris	Taida	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Taida Fire Val	Dips. Taida Valrose x Dips. Taida Firebird	Taida	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Taida Firexalu	Dips. Ching Ann Bay x Dips. Taida Firebird	Taida	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Taida Golden Bird	Dips. Taisuco Firebird x Dips. Taida Salu	Taida	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Taida Happy Lover	Dips. Taisuco Gold x Dips. Taida Firebird	Taida	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Taida Joseph Toast	Dips. Taida Lower x Dips. Happy Rose	Taida	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Taida Iy King	Phal. Taida Joseph x Dips. Origade's Toast	Taida	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Taida Kaalakast	Dips. Taida Happy King x Dips. Ton Iy Pecan	Taida	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Taida Little Berry	Dips. Taida Hakast x Phal. Taisuco Kaaladian	Taida	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Taida Little Cherry	Dips. Taida Little Pixie x Dips. Taisuco Pixie	Taida	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Taida Love Blossum	Phal. Super Pixie x Dips. Taida Little Pixie	Taida	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
Taida Love Peers	Dips. Taisuco Love x Dips. Lady Blossum	Taida	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida
	Dips. Minho Love x Dips. Sinica Peers	Taida	Taida Redness	Dips. Taida Redness x Dips. Taida New Hina	Taida

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
LAEIOCATILEYA (continued)		
Varut Valentine	Lc. Secret Love x C. violacea	K.Veivaut
Yen Amethys	Lc. Ann Follis x C. amethystoglossa	Y.Veerawattanamas
LYCASTE		
Kool Customer	Lyc. Koolena x Lyc. [Ida] laeusta	R.van Rooyen
Selena	Lyc. Sunset x Lyc. skinneri	Yao Chee Liu(A.Alcorn)
MASDEVALLIA		
Dandy Dancer	Masd. Redwood x Masd. sanctaenesae	P.L.Jackson
Elegance	Masd. Angel Blush x Masd. Ann Jesup	P.L.Jackson
Eise Teipel	Masd. tovensis x Masd. constricta [Larasolpina]	P.Teipel
King and Wendy	Masd. Falcata x Masd. Cassiope	A.Millet
Jack of Kings	Masd. Copper Queen x Masd. vetchiana	P.L.Jackson
Latin Sun	Masd. Sun Dancer x Masd. Lalacunga	G.Hart(O/U)
Midas Touch	Masd. Copper Queen x Masd. Falcata	P.L.Jackson
Sunset Gold	Masd. Monarch x Masd. toruluzii	K.Muir(T.Root)
Willis's	Masd. vetchiana x Masd. attenuata	W.Scharf(O/U)
MENDELARA *		
Pauka's Pearl	Dor. Fuchs Cream Puff x Holc. [V] subulifolium ♀	P & J Orch.
MILZASSIA		
Leopard Glo	Mtssu. Olmex x Brs. caudata	Woodland
MILTONIA		
La Bachauderie	Milt. Faldouet x Milt. Gattonenis	E.Young O.F.
Les Varines	Milt. Roxel x Milt. Ghien Kabuki	E.Young O.F.
Neider's Gem	Milt. spectabilis x Milt. Belvedere	D.Neilfert
Neider's Wars	Milt. warszewiczii x Milt. Honolulu	Mauna Kea Orch.
Platinum Falls	Milt. Jany's Cove x Milt. Meadowdale	I.Komoda
Puna Cove	Milt. Sandy's Cove x Milt. Belle Glade	Hawaiian Paradise
Stellina	Milt. flavescens x Milt. candida	Lion's Den
MILTONIDIUM		
Goliath's Spire	Mtdm. Wildwood x Milt. spectabilis	Mauna Kea Orch.
Pacific War Lord	Onc. Illustre x Milt. warszewiczii	Mauna Kea Orch.
MORMODES		
Second Sin	Morm. sinuata x Morm. Unsin.	G. Momnier
ODONTODA		
Curtis John Cesarz	Oda. Memoria Len Page x Oda. Feuerkugel	J.L.Walker(Orchid House)
Marside	Oda. Ingmar x Oda. Wearside Pattern	Mauna Kea Orch.(T.Perfite)
Nichirei Alaska	Odm. Augres x Oda. Nichirei Avivally	Nichirei Corp.
Nichirei Arade	Oda. Avanches x Odm. Unalaska	Nichirei Corp.(O/U)
Nichirei Balace	Oda. Avanches x Oda. Nichirei Ingrade	Nichirei Corp.
Nichirei Bicili	Oda. Baiser x Oda. Lavender Lace	Nichirei Corp.
Nichirei Ingrade	Odm. bicktonense x Oda. Lilac Wood	Nichirei Corp.(O/U)
Nichirei Mapica	Oda. Ingmar x Oda. Masquerade	Nichirei Corp.
Nichirei Maulaska	Odm. Unalaska x Oda. Maufant	Nichirei Corp.(O/U)
Nichirei Picala	Oda. Picasso x Oda. La Hougue Ble	Nichirei Corp.
Nichirei Pulsun	[Odm.] pulchellum x Oda. Nichirei Sunrise	Nichirei Corp.
Nichirei Suili	Oda. Nichirei Sunrise x Oda. Lilac Wood	Nichirei Corp.
Nichirei Sunshine	Oda. Gargate Mill x Oda. Nichirei Sunrise	Nichirei Corp.
Pacific Wave	Oda. Arlington x Odm. Irene	Mauna Kea Orch.
ODONTOCIDIUM		
Apollo [Zca.]	Onc. [Zel.] onustum [onusta] x 1st. [Odm.] cordata [cordatum]	Woodland
Eric Wilhelm	Onc. maculatum x Odm. Tiger Crow	Woodland
River Lip	Odm. hastilabium x Onc. Riverwood	Mauna Kea Orch.
Space Crow	Onc. sphacelatum x Odm. Crowborough	Mauna Kea Orch.
ODONTONIA		
Pacific Mountain Moma	Odm. Irene x Milt. Herrallexandre	Mauna Kea Orch.

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
ONCIDEA		
Sarah's Comet	Gom. crisa x Onc. flexuosum	J.P.Waldock
ONCIDIODA		
Pacific Bird	Onc. ornithorhynchum x Oncda. Charlesworthii	Mauna Kea Orch.
ONCIDIUM		
Dreamtime	Onc. Redfish Reef x Onc. Surfer Sam	A.Aldrich
Galveston Belle	Onc. Galveston Bay x Onc. Ursula Hild	A.Aldrich
Kali's Sunshine	Onc. Alohi x Onc. Jaguar	Woodland
Pacific Baby	Onc. Sharry Baby x Onc. Anthroclous	Mauna Kea Orch.
Red Hills	Onc. Ursula Hild x Onc. Red Bird Reef	A.Aldrich
Surfer Girl	Onc. Surf Dancer x Onc. Ursula Hild	A.Aldrich
Surfside	Onc. Calypso Bay x Onc. Waikiki Sunset	A.Aldrich
Varut Fantasy	Onc. Maggie Khoo Seangtee x Onc. Wilbur	K.Veivaut
OTIARA		
Vivactia	Bic. Waianae Leopard x Cmr. Niña de Frank	R.Sobriño
PAPHIOPEDILUM		
Allen Clark	Paph. mollipense x Paph. Franz Glanz	Paphanatics
Amanda Acan	Paph. Pacific Ocean x Paph. Amanda	T.Ohkubo
Amanda World	Paph. New World x Paph. Amanda	T.Ohkubo
Baikou	Paph. Chardmoore x Paph. Shonan	Mito Bot.Park(K.Tokugawa)
Beautifil Pacific	Paph. Pacific Glen x Paph. Sparsholt	Mukoyama(A.Easton)
Belbarosy	Paph. Rosy Prospect x Paph. bellatulum	M.Yamazaki
Beta Queen	Paph. Jenna Marie x Paph. Tree of Amanda	M.Yamazaki
Bizen	Paph. Memoria J. H. Walker x Paph. Migawa	Mito Bot. Park(K.Tokugawa)
British Cannonball	Paph. British Bulldog x Paph. Seeragi	T.Ohkubo
Campbell McPherson	Paph. Purple Velvet x Paph. Ravenslight	Castle Creek(John Martin)
Cape Mountain	Paph. Personality x Paph. Olympic Forest	M.Yamazaki
Cherokee Son	Paph. Pinocchio x Paph. Cherokee	M.Bamber(T.Umber)
Cherry Gate	Paph. Skip Bartlett x Paph. Lippewunder	M.Yamazaki
Comorandel Holiday	Paph. Golden Days x Paph. Comorandel Gold	Mukoyama(A.Easton)
Craig Miles	Paph. Rainsin Jack x Paph. Ravenslight	Castle Creek(John Martin)
Daythrust	Paph. Lambert Day x Paph. Denehurst	M.Yamazaki
Daytripper	Paph. London Diversion x Paph. Golden Days	Mukoyama(A.Easton)
Denise de Fremont	Paph. La Rosiere x Paph. Vicard Point	E.Young O.F.
Desert Gem	Paph. Living Desert x Paph. Makmaster	Paphanatics(Orchid Zone)
Desert Queen	Paph. Lynleigh Koopowitz x Paph. emersonii	Paphanatics
Doktor Hans-Georg Preissel	Paph. Supersuk x Paph. sukhakulii	Wichmann Orch.
Dunpla	Paph. Dunkirk x Paph. Hoopla	M.Yamazaki
East and West	Paph. Gowerianum x Paph. Hamana Makusum	Mukoyama(A.Easton)
Eden's Delight	Paph. Blackberry Delight x Paph. callosum	T.& M.Bakow(A.Easton)
First Point	Paph. Dunkirk x Paph. Woodruff	M.Yamazaki
Forest Giant	Paph. Shilleagh x Paph. Emerald Crown	T.Ohkubo
Giant Gem	Paph. Lilly Green Gem x Paph. Hamana Egret	T.Ohkubo
Glenda Lask	Paph. Macabre x Paph. Winston Churchill	Paphanatics
Golden Halo	Paph. Via Ojai x Paph. Halo	Mukoyama(A.Easton)
Golden Honda	Paph. Verde Oro x Paph. Honda Gold	Mukoyama(A.Easton)
Great Bulldog	Paph. Burpham x Paph. British Bulldog	T.Ohkubo
Great Personality	Paph. Kenchan x Paph. Parry Gripp	T.Ohkubo
Heavy Jaguar	Paph. Sparsholt x Paph. Heavy Duty	T.Ohkubo
Hill Harper	Paph. Great Pacific x Paph. Pacific Ocean	G.Lawless(Orchid House)
Island Way	Paph. Gowerianum x Paph. Somers Isles	Mukoyama(A.Easton)
Java Lava	Paph. Macabre x Paph. Amadahill	Paphanatics
Jill Mathers	Paph. Silver Fleuret x Paph. Sara Gillis	Castle Creek(John Martin)
Jolly Crown	Paph. Yerba Buena x Paph. Emerald Crown	T.Ohkubo
Jolly Spot	Paph. Nobuko x Paph. Burpham	T.Ohkubo
Katharina Glanz	Paph. Wössner Armenierle x Paph. niveum	F.Glanz
Kathie Taylor	Paph. Red Pepper x Paph. glanduliferum [prostrans]	Owens Orchids
Kelly Lerud	Paph. bullenianum x Paph. bellatulum	Fritz Rohde
Knight's Fair Lady	Paph. Ellstone x Paph. Knight's Satin	Paphanatics(Orchid Zone)
Kuramae	Paph. Toukal x Paph. Winston Churchill	Mito Bot.Park(K.Tokugawa)
La Palotterie	Paph. Rod McLellan x Paph. Rocheport	E.Young O.F.
Lake District	Paph. Hymettus x Paph. Magic Mood	Mukoyama(A.Easton)
Langhorne Creek	Paph. Amanda x Paph. Zalameda	Adelaide

The publishers of the "Australian Orchid Review" are pleased to offer their readers popular Orchid books at special discount prices.

New titles will be added to the list when available.

All you have to do is select the book(s) required and fill in the details on the form provided.

MORE FLOWERING ORCHIDS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

by Ross Macdonald

This is the sister volume to Cool Flowering Orchids throughout the Year. It is in the same format and style as the previous book, but also includes some genera that would require artificial heating in cooler climates. This volume covers a further 314 orchid species and hybrids with 344 colour plates. Both texts are highly recommend to all orchid fanciers; particularly newcomers who wish to see an array of delightful flowers that they could grow.

132 pp. 242mm x 168mm
Softcover.



OUR DISCOUNT PRICE **\$18.00**
(incl. GST)
PLUS POSTAGE AND HANDLING

COOL FLOWERING ORCHIDS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

by Ross Macdonald

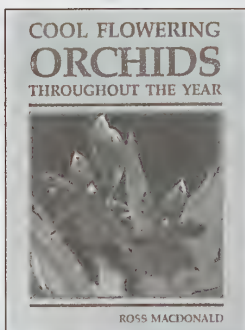
Ross Macdonald is a highly respected orchid grower and photographer from the North Island of New Zealand. This volume is devoted to cool growing orchid genera, which are easy to cultivate in New Zealand and southern Australia. Growers in tropical areas should not be discouraged, as many of these orchids are indeed adaptable and will grow in a range of climates. Andy Easton has written the foreword. Ross has devoted the first few pages of the book to cultural hints, which are down to earth and give practical information on the basics of orchid cultivation.

Basically this is a pictorial book with over 300 full colour photographs, covering a similar number of orchid species and hybrids. The quality of both the photographs and the colour reproduction is impressive. All of the orchids have been captured using available sunlight and there is no flash photography. There is a wide range of orchid genera covered with particular emphasis placed on cymbidiums, dendrobiums, laelias, masdevallias, the Odontoglossum alliance and Paphiopedilum.

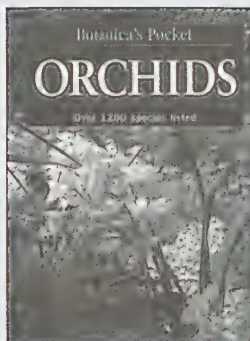
The photographs are arranged in four chapters, referring on their main blooming season. The use of seasons ensures the text is also applicable to growers in the northern hemisphere.

This inexpensive book is exceptional value and importantly is written by someone who knows and grows these orchids. I thoroughly recommend this book to orchid growers, as it will be of great value to both novice and experienced enthusiasts.

144 pp. 242mm x 168mm
Softcover.



OUR DISCOUNT PRICE **\$18.00**
(incl. GST)
PLUS POSTAGE AND HANDLING



BOTANICA'S POCKET ORCHIDS

*Creative Consultants: Bill Lavarack,
Wayne Harris*

*Consultants: Gary Yong Gee,
Howard Wood, Wolfgang Rysy*

Botanica's Pocket Orchids is the fifth book in the highly successful Botanica's series. This superbly illustrated reference book contains a wealth of information to help every gardener grow the perfect orchid.

Authoritative and practical with easy-to-understand text, Botanica's Pocket Orchids provides comprehensive information on colour, propagation, planting and flowering. With information

on planning and selection, climate, growing conditions, watering and feeding, it is the ideal guide wherever you live.

608 pages, colour.

OUR DISCOUNT PRICE **\$29.95**
(incl. GST)
was \$34.95 RRP (incl. GST) PLUS POSTAGE AND HANDLING

WHAT ORCHID IS THAT?

Edited by Alec Pridgeon

The orchid is one of the most passionately cultivated flowers world-wide, and for centuries it has been a symbol for the exotic and mysterious in the human imagination. As the brilliant photographs in this book show, the shapes, hues and textures of many of these extraordinary flowers continue to produce a shock of wonder in the viewer.

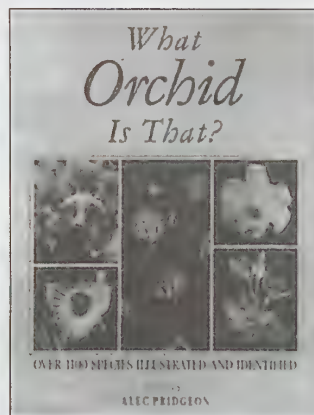
This book will delight everyone, from the gardener with a casual interest in orchids, to the confirmed enthusiast. It takes in a wide spectrum of orchid genera and more than 1100 species common in cultivation, presented by an international team of experts.

The first section, by the General Editor, Alec Pridgeon, introduces orchid habitat, distribution, names and classification, hybrids, pollination, how to grow orchids and control pests and diseases, and orchid conservation.

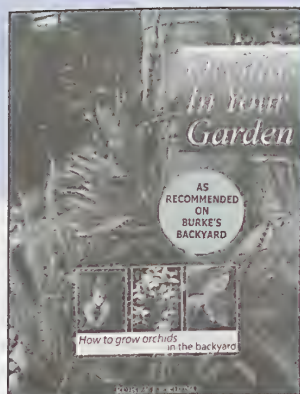
The alphabetical section, "Orchids A-Z", includes descriptions, names and synonyms, geographic distribution, notes on culture, and photographs drawn from collections around the world, showing the best-known species in cultivation.

Whether you are buying, growing or just looking, this is the ultimate guide to orchids.

304 pages, colour.



OUR DISCOUNT PRICE **\$43.95**
(incl. GST)
was \$54.95 RRP (incl. GST) PLUS POSTAGE AND HANDLING



ORCHIDS IN YOUR GARDEN

How to grow orchids in the backyard

Robert Friend

It sounds too good to be true, but orchids are as easy to grow in the backyard as a lawn or a bed of roses. Despite their exotic reputation, the everyday gardener can grow orchids without special pots or greenhouses.

The book shows you how to introduce orchids into the garden, by attaching them to trees, fixing them on rocks and walls, or planting them in garden beds. With more than 150,000 species and hybrids of orchids in the world, there are plants suitable for every garden.

Robert Friend draws on a lifetime's experience with orchids to explain how to choose the right orchid for your climate and how to landscape orchids in different types of gardens. Ranging from tropical to cool climate areas, from large acreages to small courtyard gardens, almost every backyard can enjoy the best of one of nature's wonders.

144 pages, Colour and B&W.

OUR DISCOUNT PRICE **\$A22.50** (incl. GST)
was \$27.50 RRP (Incl. GST) PLUS POSTAGE AND HANDLING

SARCOCHILUS ORCHIDS OF AUSTRALIA

Walter T. Upton

Sarcochilus Orchids of Australia is the first book to cover all aspects of species of the genus *Sarcochilus*. Compact plants of great floral beauty with ease of culture, they are mostly cool to cold growing, requiring limited space, and for these reasons are quickly becoming the orchid of the future.

The book gives each individual species a separate entry, with information on its history, synonyms, distribution, habitat, cultivation and hybrids, along with a drawing showing the main parts of the plant and flower, plus a colour plate providing an easy means of identification.

Hybridising, including intergenerics, is dealt with in detail - most registered hybrids being accompanied by a colour plate. Other chapters include pollination, seed raising and cultural information for the home grower.

This is Walter T. Upton's third book and is a companion to his very popular and informative *Dendrobium Orchids of Australia*.

119 pages, colour and B&W.



OUR DISCOUNT PRICE **\$A30.75** (incl. GST)
was \$39.55 RRP (Incl. GST) PLUS POSTAGE AND HANDLING



AUSTRALIAN TROPICAL ORCHIDS

Bill Lavarack and Bruce Gray

Compiled by two well known names in the Australian orchid world, this book is essentially a collection of 116 colour photographs depicting 109 tropical orchids, chosen by the authors as representative. There is a short introduction together with brief text complementing each photograph.

The text includes notes on distribution including a simple map, habitat types, an indication of size, flowering season, conservation status and many features of interest.

72 pages, colour.

OUR DISCOUNT PRICE **\$A13.15** (incl. GST)
was \$16.45 RRP (Incl. GST) PLUS POSTAGE AND HANDLING

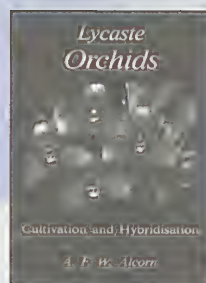
LYCASTE ORCHIDS - Cultivation and Hybridisation

A.F.W. Alcorn

lycaste orchids are easy to grow, and they produce flowers that range from the beautiful to the bizarre. No book previously has provided detailed cultural requirements of the *lycaste*, and this book should fill that gap, and encourage new growers to take up the cultivation of this beautiful genus. A section on hybridising contains valuable information on inheritance and genetics that will benefit any hybridiser, not just the grower of *lycastes*, as well as helpful hints on how to avoid pitfalls in your hybridising program.

Michael Hallett, a friend of Fred Alcorn for a number of years, co-wrote this book with Fred and has completed it posthumously. He has a background in genetics, research and botany, and a passion for plants, especially orchids.

237 pages, colour and B&W.



OUR DISCOUNT PRICE **\$A22.00** (incl. GST)
was \$28.55 RRP (Incl. GST) PLUS POSTAGE AND HANDLING



GROWING PHALAENOPSIS AT HOME

James Neal

This book is essential reading and reference for any person who grows, or is intending to grow, *Phalaenopsis*.

Jim, in a simple and easily understood style, explains and elaborates on light conditions, watering, temperatures, fertilisers, pests and diseases.

Explanations of the way *Phalaenopsis* are named and the implications of growing seedlings, illustrate some of the more difficult ideas for the layman to understand.

The colour photography illustrates beautifully the topics under discussion and the orchid names are supplied, where necessary, as a caption.

The illustrations drawn by Jim's son Jamie are pertinent and succinct and make the subject more easily understood.

56 pages, colour and B&W.

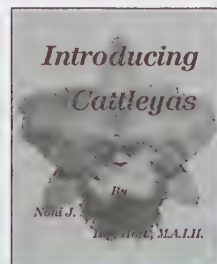
OUR DISCOUNT PRICE **\$A11.80** (incl. GST)
was \$13.75 RRP (Incl. GST) PLUS POSTAGE AND HANDLING

INTRODUCING CATTLEYAS

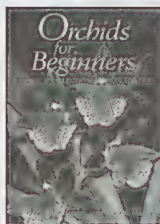
Noni J. Mammatt

Noni Mammatt's fascination with the *Cattleya* Alliance, their most beautiful blooms and extensive range of colour combinations, has prompted Noni to share the results of her own trials in successfully growing and flowering all types of this most beautiful genus under shadehouse conditions in the city of Perth in Western Australia. She hopes that as a result of her writing some new growers, as well as the experienced growers of other orchid genera, may be encouraged to introduce the *Cattleya* Alliance into their collections.

24 pages, B&W.



OUR DISCOUNT PRICE **\$A6.60** (incl. GST)
was \$7.15 RRP (Incl. GST) PLUS POSTAGE AND HANDLING



ORCHIDS FOR BEGINNERS

A Guide to Selection and Cultivation

Allison and Mark Webb

"Orchids for Beginners" is for those just starting out in orchids. It provides information about choosing orchids best suited to your conditions and how to grow them. There is advice on what to look for when choosing plants to avoid some common traps and the expense of losing plants unsuited to your conditions. The essential basics of cultivation for beginners are covered - potting media, mounting plants, repotting and deflasking as well as choosing locations and building bushhouses. There are suggestions for growing in country areas as well as indoors. The plant descriptions offer suggestions of plants to choose from as well as introducing some of the very varied forms of orchids.

48 pages, colour and B&W.

OUR DISCOUNT PRICE **\$A10.45** (incl. GST)
was \$12.95 RRP (Incl. GST) PLUS POSTAGE AND HANDLING

SEND TO:



mail order form

MAIL ORDER:

14 McGill Street
Lewisham, NSW 2049,
Australia

PHONE ORDER:

(02) 9560 6166

FAX ORDER:

Within Aust.
(02) 9560 6677
From outside Australia
61 2 95606677

EMAIL:

aor@graphicworld.com.au

PHONE, FAX AND EMAIL ORDERS
FOR CREDIT CARD USE ONLY

Enclosed is my cheque for \$ _____ (Payable to Australian Orchid Review)

or charge my

Bankcard ☐

Amex ☐

Diners ☐Mastercard ☐

Visa ☐

[illegible]

Card expiry date

--	--	--	--

*Mr/Mrs/Ms _____ Signature _____

Address _____

Country _____ Postcode _____ Telephone () _____

☐ Please indicate ✓ if this is a gift and we will include, at no extra cost, a special card bearing your good wishes.

Message _____

 *cut here for mail order bookshop*

 cut here for *australian orchid review* subscription

AUSTRALIAN ORCHID REVIEW
14 MCGILL STREET,
LEWISHAM, NSW 2049
AUSTRALIA

AFFIX
POSTAGE
STAMP
HERE

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY	NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
PAPHIOPEDILUM (continued)			PAPHIOPEDILUM (continued)		
Lawless Kingsand	<i>Paph. kolopkingaji</i> x <i>Paph. Booth's Sand Lady</i>	G.Lawless(O/U)	Wössner Minigold	<i>Paph. armeniacum</i> x <i>Paph. helenae [delicatum]</i>	F.Glanz
Lawless Transand	<i>Paph. Transdell</i> x <i>Paph. sandenianum</i>	G.Lawless(O/U)	<i>Paph. micranthum</i> x <i>Paph. vietnamense</i>		F.Glanz
Le's Varriceres	<i>Paph. Orthocladium</i> x <i>Paph. Todels</i>	E.Young O.F.	<i>Paph. Denekurst</i> x <i>Paph. Via Virgenes</i>		T.Ohkubo
London Diversion	<i>Paph. Orchidum</i> x <i>Paph. Paternoster</i>	E.Young O.F.			
Madame Oslo	<i>Paph. London Vail</i> x <i>Paph. Diversion</i>	Y.Aoyagi			
Magic Aura	<i>Paph. Isuya Meda</i> x <i>Paph. Via Ojai</i>	Mukoyama(A.Easton)			M.Soma
Magic Interlude	<i>Paph. Magic Mood</i> x <i>Paph. Country Halo</i>	Mukoyama(A.Easton)			ARES
Magic Rite	<i>Paph. Magic Mood</i> x <i>Paph. London Diversion</i>	Mukoyama(A.Easton)			H.Ginsberg
Magnificent Moon	<i>Paph. Moonwalk</i> x <i>Paph. Maudiae</i>	Mukoyama(A.Easton)			H.Ginsberg
Maude's Reward	<i>Paph. Via Recompensa</i> x <i>Paph. Maudiae</i>	Mukoyama(A.Easton)			H.Ginsberg
Memoria Bert Wright	<i>Paph. Golden Halo</i> x <i>Paph. Ruth Wright</i>	Mukoyama(A.Easton)			H.Ginsberg
Memoria Bill Gee	<i>Paph. Magic Flame</i> x <i>Paph. Red Pepper</i>	Paphanatics			B.Main
Memoria Ed Lawless	<i>Paph. Maudiae</i> x <i>Paph. Callo-Rothschildianum</i>	H.Tan			Owens Orchids
Memoria Jo Lodge	<i>Paph. Adirone-nariate</i> x <i>Paph. Macabre</i>	Mukoyama(A.Easton)			C.G.Tobia
Miyabi Knight	<i>Paph. Adirone Bobadilla</i> x <i>Paph. Silver Knight</i>	G.Lawless(Orchid House)			Owens Orchids
Moody Honda	<i>Paph. Golden Honda</i> x <i>Paph. Magic Mood</i>	M.Yamazaki			H.Ginsberg
Moonwalk	<i>Paph. Roscheck</i> x <i>Paph. Via Luna Este</i>	Mukoyama(A.Easton)			B.Maint(Breckinridge)
Mountain Chateau	<i>Paph. Verden Vale</i> x <i>Paph. Amandahlil</i>	M.Yamazaki			F.J.Bergman
Mountain Gold	<i>Paph. Silver Oro</i> x <i>Paph. Magic Mountain</i>	Mukoyama(A.Easton)			F.J.Bergman
Mountain Hell	<i>Paph. Magic Mountain</i> x <i>Paph. Hellas</i>	Mukoyama(A.Easton)			F.J.Bergman
Mountain's Bell	<i>Paph. Parry Grigg</i> x <i>Paph. World Plaza</i>	M.Yamazaki			F.J.Bergman
Mountain's Granite	<i>Paph. World Plaza</i> x <i>Paph. Quasky</i>	M.Yamazaki			F.J.Bergman
Mugen	<i>Paph. Friendship</i> x <i>Paph. Via Spiritu Libre</i>	M.Yamazaki			F.J.Bergman
Nariva	<i>Paph. Memoria Sewall Wright</i> x <i>Paph. Song-bird</i>	M.Yamazaki			F.J.Bergman
Nobuko-Ocean	<i>Paph. Nobuko</i> x <i>Paph. Pacific Ocean</i>	T.Ohkubo			F.J.Bergman
Ocean Song	<i>Paph. gadeiroga Long-hongji</i> x <i>Paph. Pacific Ocean</i>	T.Ohkubo			F.J.Bergman
Pascal Sauvêtre	<i>Paph. glaucophyllum</i> x <i>Paph. helenae [delicatum]</i>	P.Bertauch			F.J.Bergman
Petit Eriquelet	<i>Paph. Magic Lintem</i> x <i>Paph. Lady Isabel</i>	E.Young O.F.			F.J.Bergman
Pink Castle	<i>Paph. Parry Grigg</i> x <i>Paph. King's Castle</i>	T.Ohkubo			F.J.Bergman
Pink Pastel	<i>Paph. Mibi Reia</i> x <i>Paph. Skip Bartlett</i>	T.Ohkubo			F.J.Bergman
Pink Pop	<i>Paph. British Build</i> x <i>Paph. Skip Bartlett</i>	T.Ohkubo			F.J.Bergman
Pointer	<i>Paph. Skip Bartlett</i> x <i>Paph. bellatulum</i>	Y.Aoyagi			F.J.Bergman
Pope Saint Peter	<i>Paph. Goldollar</i> x <i>Paph. Saint Swithin</i>	G.Lawless(O/U)			F.J.Bergman
Rainbow Knight	<i>Paph. Verba Buena</i> x <i>Paph. Knight's Castle</i>	T.Ohkubo			F.J.Bergman
Renée Anderson	<i>Paph. Shady Lady</i> x <i>Paph. Maudiae</i>	Castle Creek			F.J.Bergman
Rock Beach	<i>Paph. Personality</i> x <i>Paph. Parry Grigg</i>	M.Yamazaki			F.J.Bergman
Rock Garden	<i>Paph. Highwayman</i> x <i>Paph. Winston Churchill</i>	M.Yamazaki			F.J.Bergman
Round Zone	<i>Paph. Greenstede</i> x <i>Paph. Parry Grigg</i>	M.Yamazaki			F.J.Bergman
Rozalee	<i>Paph. Roseland</i> x <i>Paph. Ziganika</i>	Pine Crest Orch.(O/U)			F.J.Bergman
Sakuragawa	<i>Paph. Meadowsweet</i> x <i>Paph. Warpaint</i>	Mito Bot.Park(K.Tokugawa)			F.J.Bergman
Sannomaru	<i>Paph. Orchilla</i> x <i>Paph. Mayumi</i>	Mito Bot.Park(K.Tokugawa)			F.J.Bergman
Shinagawa Bay	<i>Paph. Pacific Ocean</i> x <i>Paph. New World</i>	M.Yamazaki			F.J.Bergman
Shiraume	<i>Paph. primulinum</i> x <i>Paph. Sweet Harmony</i>	M.Yamazaki			F.J.Bergman
Sholt Jaguar	<i>Paph. Sparshoit</i> x <i>Paph. Johnbourn</i>	M.Yamazaki			F.J.Bergman
Silent Knight	<i>Paph. Greenvale</i> x <i>Paph. White Knight</i>	M.Yamazaki			F.J.Bergman
Spring Mist	<i>Paph. Goutenianum</i> x <i>Paph. Mitsy de Valec</i>	M.Yamazaki			F.J.Bergman
Steve Weagle	<i>Paph. Elie Wieg</i> x <i>Paph. Jolly Roger</i>	M.Yamazaki			F.J.Bergman
Suimu	<i>Paph. Flame of Sunset</i> x <i>Paph. Psyche</i>	M.Yamazaki			F.J.Bergman
Superin World	<i>Paph. Miss World</i> x <i>Paph. Blendia</i>	M.Yamazaki			F.J.Bergman
Superin Dream	<i>Paph. Via Virgenes</i> x <i>Paph. Eternal Crown</i>	Mito Bot.Park(K.Tokugawa)			F.J.Bergman
Suzusaka	<i>Paph. Shikou</i> x <i>Paph. Paecny</i>	Mito Bot.Park(K.Tokugawa)			F.J.Bergman
Sweet Moon	<i>Paph. Sweet Lemon</i> x <i>Paph. Hamana Egret</i>	T.Ohkubo			F.J.Bergman
Taiwan Rose	<i>Paph. Lady Isabel</i> x <i>Paph. micranthum</i>	Ching Hue(S.S.Yang)			F.J.Bergman
Takashou	<i>Paph. Vale</i> x <i>Paph. Winston Churchill</i>	Mito Bot.Park(K.Tokugawa)			F.J.Bergman
Tatsunami	<i>Paph. Mayumi</i> x <i>Paph. Bradford</i>	Mito Bot.Park(K.Tokugawa)			F.J.Bergman
Todd Hasegawa	<i>Paph. Norito Hasegawa</i> x <i>Paph. emersonii</i>	Paphanatics			F.J.Bergman
Tolovana White	<i>Paph. Tolovana</i> x <i>Paph. Skip Bartlett</i>	T.Ohkubo			F.J.Bergman
Victory Defence	<i>Paph. Personality</i> x <i>Paph. World Plaza</i>	M.Yamazaki			F.J.Bergman
Wanganderry	<i>Paph. Winston Churchill</i> x <i>Paph. Two Worlds</i>	Wondabah			F.J.Bergman
White Shadow	<i>Paph. Todd Clark</i> x <i>Paph. ShadowWax</i>	T.Ohkubo			F.J.Bergman
White Skip	<i>Paph. Hamana Egret</i> x <i>Paph. Skip Bartlett</i>	T.Ohkubo			F.J.Bergman
Winner	<i>Paph. Teriga</i> x <i>Paph. Blendia</i>	M.Yamazaki			F.J.Bergman
Winnor	<i>Paph. World Plaza</i> x <i>Paph. Amanda</i>	M.Yamazaki			F.J.Bergman
Wössner Bumerang	<i>Paph. supardii</i> x <i>Paph. richardianum</i>	F.Glanz			F.J.Bergman

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
PHALAENOPSIS (continued)		
Sheri Pantano	Phal. Spirit House x Phal. Venimp	
Snowsprite 2	Phal. Mania Sunset x Phal. stuartiana	
Sohna's Hinoal	Phal. Malbu Real x Phal. Sogo Lit-Angel	
Southern Goddess	Phal. Marie's Destiny x Phal. aphrodite	
Southern Snow	Phal. Taisuco Kachiam x Phal. Joseph Palm	
Southern Stripes	Phal. amabilis x Phal. Modern Flora	
Strawberry Parfait	Phal. Sogo Lit-Sunny x Phal. equestris	
Taida Fire Spot	Phal. FireCandy x Phal. Salu Spot	
Taida Golden Bell	Phal. Taisuco Gold x Phal. Golden Bells	
Taida Golden Lawrence	Phal. Taisuco Gold x Phal. Brother Lawrence	
Taida Golden Moler	Phal. Taida Moler x Phal. Taisuco Gold	
Taida Golden Salu	Phal. Brother Goldsmith x Phal. Taida Fire Spot	
Taida Joseph Woolly	Phal. Taida Woolly x Phal. Taida Joseph	
Taida New Mary	Phal. Abendrot x Phal. New Mary	
Taida Red Tris	Phal. Taida Noblewoman x Phal. Sogo Tris	
Taida Super Cherry	Phal. Memoria Anne Fagen x Phal. Super Pixie	
Taida White Kaala	Phal. Taida Joseph x Phal. Taisuco Kaaladian	
Taida White Snow	Phal. michellian x Phal. Taida Woolly	
Torlac Bellina	Phal. jungle Tapestry x Phal. Memoria Levent Chen	
Zeynep	Phal. Van Gogh x Phal. Maui Queen	
Zuma Sugar		
PHRAGMIPEDIUM		
Helmut Röhm	Phrag. Sedenii x Phrag. warszewiczianum	
Nate Bremer	Phrag. Mary Bess x Phrag. carolinum	
PLEIONE		
Confirmation		
POTINARA		
Anchung Yoyo	Pot. Netrasiri Starbright x Slc. Little Fairy	
Beautiful Alice	Blc. Chyong Guo Chaffinch x Pot. Free Spirit	
Beautiful Alice	Sc. Beaufort x Blc. Virginian Beauty	
Cosmo-Naranja	Pot. Waianae Orange x Lc. Ruth Montgomery	
Eternal Love	Pot. Love Call x Blc. Toshie Aoki	
Gloria's Gold	Slc. Neva Farnsworth x Blc. Boulton D'Or	
Gold Sunset	Pot. Love Call x Lc. Mary Ellen Carter	
Golden Lady Mary	Blc. Sakurahime x Sl. Little Red Seagull	
Lester Lai	Slc. Little Hazel x Pot. Free Spirit	
Little Beauty	Pot. Love Call x Slc. Little Hazel	
Little Spirit	Slc. Ken Dream x Blc. Chyong Guo Chaffinch	
Michelle Ninde	Slc. Little Hazel x Pot. Free Spirit	
Moncho's Hot Chocolate	Pot. Love Call x Slc. Wendy's Valentine	
Paula Barreto	Slc. Pumpkin Festival x Blc. Honolulu Sunset	
Vaut GoldStar	C. Chocolate Drop x Pot. Ralph Blust	
Vaut Love	L. pumila x Pot. Red Lava	
Vaut Starbright	Bl. Yellow Bird x Slc. Vaut Stripes	
Williete Festival	C. violacea x Pot. Thi-Ti	
PROMOSEPALUM	Pot. Netrasiri Starbright x C. luteola	
Jen's Falling Stars	Slc. Pumpkin Festival x Blc. Willette Wong	
REFIELDARA	Zsgrm. labiosum x Prom. stapelioides	
Pacific Summit		
REMANTANDA	Adgrm. Summit x Onc. leucorchilum	
JoAnne Hartzler	V. denisoniana x Ren. bella	
REMANTHERA	Ren. Akhito x Ren. bella	
Dorna Burch		
RHYNGCHOVANDA	Rhy. coelestis x V. Noi Blue	
Vinita		
ROHLARA	Rhla. Helmut x Asp. epidendroides	
Jens Kunadt		
NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
SARCOCHILUS		
Fizzy Dove	Sarco. Dove x Sarco. Fitzhart	A.A.Gillan(David Butler)
SOPHROCATTEYA		
Kaorunokimi	Sc. Calypso x S. coccinea	K.Saito
SOPHROLAEIOCATTEYA		
Ana Helena	S. coccinea x Slc. Fire Crown	L.Barreto
Diana Walk	C. radermanni x Slc. Enslive Dream	D.Neundorff
Honey Star	C. Harcey x Slc. Starlight	Long Life[USA]
Long Life Angel	Lc. Angel Heart x Slc. Katusa Starbright	Long Life[USA]
Paradise Delight	C. Katsura x Slc. Enslive of Mercury	PPHingprasert
Vaut Beau	C. adalinda x Slc. Iara Goldmine	K.Vejvarut
Wässner Goldbaby	Lc. Mariechen x Slc. Dancing Daffodil	F.Glanz
Wässner Mini	Slc. Wässner x Slc. Dancing Daffodil	
SPATHOGLOTTIS		
Yellow Birds	Spa. gracilis x Spa. Lueng Aroon	Lee Nam Fook
STAFFORDARA *		
Pat	Gpdm. Miami Conference x Agn. cyanea	G.Monnier
STANHOPEA		
Thunder Bird	Stan. insignis x Stan. nigroviolacea	D.Pulley
VANDA		
CD3's Passion	V. Chindavat x V. Pongpimol	CD3 Orch.
John's Delight	V. Doctor Anek x V. Taihuang's Delight	J.Bewins(Suphachadiwong)
June Walcott Bingham	V. Bitz's Heartthrob x V. Madame Batana	Goodwin Orch.(Suphachadiwong)
Kulwadee Crown	V. Pakchong New Land x V. Crimson Glory	S.Sutthawas
Kulwadee Red	V. Thong Chai x V. Kulwadee Crown	S.Sutthawas
Low Sam Leng	V. Low's Fuchsia x V. Kasen's Delight	K.Vejvarut
Low's Fuchsia	V. Yen Jit x V. Pongpimol	K.Vejvarut
Low's Fuchsia	V. Low's Delight x V. Kretcant	K.Vejvarut
Madame Lei	V. Leilani x V. Madame Batana	A.Nakai
Molly Kelly	V. tessellata x V. Amphal	Wendy Kelly(O/U)
Nishiguchi	V. Brian Nishiguchi x V. Chavananand	A.Nakai(H.Nishiguchi)
Orninda	V. Trevor Rathbone x V. Fuchs Delight	A.Arayangkul
Percy's Delight	V. Keene's Delight x V. Varavuth	M.Pearce(O/U)
Pridapa	V. Trevor Rathbone x V. Doctor Anek	A.Arayangkul
Sirisak	V. Trevor Rathbone x V. Chindavat	A.Arayangkul
Talb	V. Hilo Rose x V. Doctor Anek	N.Yau Yong
Van Delight	V. Tokyo Blue x V. Soonthorn	P.Vongvilai
VASCOSTYLIS	V. Trevor Rathbone x V. Pongpimol	A.Arayangkul
Honey White	Vasco. Five Friendships Pretty x V. coerulea	S.Nuchkruea
VUYLSTEXARA		
Nichirei Lulu	Oadm. Lullu x Oda. Nichirei Sunrise	Nichirei Corp.
Nichirei Purple King x Oda. Baiser	Oda. Saint Clement x Oadm. Gunter von Knebel	Nichirei Corp.
Nichirei Spectacis	Mylt. Memoria Mary Kavanaugh x Odm. crispum	Nichirei Corp.(Dogashima)
Pacific Delight	Milt. Ron's Rippling Delight x Oda. Marside	Mauna Kea Orch.
WILSONARA		
Downtown Honolulu	Onc. Honolulu x Oda. Arlington	Mauna Kea Orch.
Lawless Lohengrin	Oda. Saint Clement x Oadm. Gunter von Knebel	G.Lawless(Orchid House)
Lawless Rheingold	Oadm. Tiger Butter x Oda. Eric Young	G.Lawless(Orchid House)
Nichirei Charroy	Oadm. Charlesworthii x Odm. Royal Occasion	Nichirei Corp.
Pacific Carborough	Oda. Carmine x Oadm. Crowborough	Mauna Kea Orch.
Pacific Crow	Wils. Firecracker x Oadm. Crowborough	Mauna Kea Orch.
Pacific Madyoth	Wils. Lyoth x Onc. maculatum	Mauna Kea Orch.
Pacific Super Nova	Odm. cirrosium x Oadm. Charlesworthii	Mauna Kea Orch.
Sharry's Woc	Onc. Sharry Baby x Oadm. Lorraine's Fourteenth Woc	Mauna Kea Orch.
ZYGONERIA		
Charisma	Zga. Adelaide Charmer x Zga. Dynamo	Adelaide
Coniole	Zga. Kings Park x Zga. Dynamite	Adelaide

Orchid Registrar, 2 Albert Street, Stapleford, Nottingham, NG9 8DB, England. Orcreg@rhs.org.uk
www.rhs.org.uk/research/registration_orchids.asp

REGISTRAR'S NOTES

***Agrosticum leonis* 'Comoro'**

Plants of *Ang. leonis*, originating from the Comoro islands, as opposed to Madagascar, appear under the name 'Comoro' or var. *Comoro* in trade catalogues. This name has no botanical standing, but may be used as a cultivar epithet. It is generally held that 'plants from the Comoro is, have [flowers about] twice the size of those from Madagascar.' - J. Stewart & M. Griffiths, *RHS Manual of Orchids* 16 (1995). Initially only small-flowered forms were known from Madagascar when it was first discovered there a few decades ago. More recent work has shown since that fairly large-flowered forms occur in Madagascar as well, and although the Comoro island flowers are generally larger that is not always the case. Consequently, due to the variation in flower size, the Comoro island plants will not be accepted as distinct from the Madagascan plants for grex registration. Thanks to Johan Hermans and Joyce Stewart for advising on this item.

Dendrobium glomeratum* and *Den. sulawesiense

Den. glomeratum Rolfe in *New Bull.* 1894: 155 (1894) has recently been accepted as a new grex parent, although submitted under the name *Den. sulawesiense* Erikamp & Gruss, *Die Orchidee* 51(1): 56-60 (2000). This name has gained some acceptance, for example AOS Awards Quarterly of March 2003, but according to Jeffrey Wood (Kew) in *Orch. Rev.* 111(1253): 298 (Sept. 2003), *Den. sulawesiense* is a synonym of *Den. glomeratum*. It is illustrated in A. Millar, *Orchids of Papua New Guinea* 41 (1999).

***Epidendrum magnifolium* Muhl. replaces *Epi. conopseum* R.Br.**

The name *Epidendrum magnifolium* was published by Mühlberg (1753: 1815) in his *Catalogus Plantarum Americae Septentrionalis* p. 81, which appeared about the beginning of October 1813. As such it has date priority over the more familiar *Epi. conopseum* which appeared in *Atton's Flor. Kew. ed.2.*, 5: 219 (1813), probably in December 1813. This requires a change to the registered parentage of 41 grexes.

A nothogenic system for *Pabstia*.

Following the discovery that *Colax* has been allowed to remain in the database despite being an illegitimate later homonym, it has now been completely replaced by *Pabstia*. See *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 111(1248): 110 (Nov. 2002). The following list indicates the appropriate nomenclature to be used.

***Brianara* [Brn.] J.M.H.Shaw in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 111(1254): (Nov. 2003) = *Coleotilia* x *Pabstia* x *Promenaea* x *Zygopetalum*. Replaces *Ritshausenara*.**
***Fisherara* [Fsh.] J.M.H.Shaw in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 111(1254): (Nov. 2003) = *Neogardneria* x *Pabstia* x *Promenaea* x *Zygopetalum*. Replaces *Williamara*.**
***Galabstia* [Gbs.] J.M.H.Shaw in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 111(1253): 77 (Sept. 2003) = *Galeotilia* x *Pabstia*. Replaces *Coleotilia*.**
***Johnara* [Jon.] J.M.H.Shaw in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 111(1254): (Nov. 2003) = *Cochleanthes* x *Pabstia* x *Promenaea* x *Zygopetalum*. Replaces *Maccollara*.**
***Lycabstia* [Lbs.] J.M.H.Shaw in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 111(1254): 77 (Sept. 2003) = *Lycaste* x *Pabstia*. Replaces *Colaste*.**
***Mauriceara* [Mrc.] J.M.H.Shaw in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 111(1254): (Nov. 2003) = *Aganisia* x *Batemannia* x *Ostoylis* x *Pabstia* x *Promenaea*. Replaces *Masonara*.**
***Neopabstipetalum* [Npp.] J.M.H.Shaw in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 111(1253): 77 (Sept. 2003) = *Neogardneria* x *Pabstia* x *Zygopetalum*. Replaces *Woodwardara*.**
***Otopabstia* [Ot.] Garay in *Bradea* 11(27): 308 (1973) = *Ostoylis* x *Pabstia*. Replaces *Otocolax*.**
***Pabstia* [Pbn.] J.M.H.Shaw in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 111(1253): 77 (Sept. 2003) = *Aganisia* x *Pabstia*. Replaces *Aganax*.**
***Pabstipetalum* [Pss.] J.M.H.Shaw in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 111(1253): 77 (Sept. 2003) = *Pabstia* x *Zygopetalum*. Replaces *Colapetalum*.**
***Promenabstia* [Pmb.] J.M.H.Shaw in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 111(1253): 77 (Sept. 2003) = *Pabstia* x *Promenaea*. Replaces *Prolox*.**
***Propabstipetalum* [Ppt.] J.M.H.Shaw in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 111(1253): 77 (Sept. 2003) = *Pabstia* x *Promenaea* x *Zygopetalum*. Replaces *Alangreatwoodara*.**
***Stephanmonkhousara* [Strnk.] S.Monkhhouse & J.M.H.Shaw in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 111(1254): (Nov. 2003) = *Aganisia* x *Batemannia* x *Ostoylis* x *Pabstia* x *Zygopetalum*. Replaces *Monkhousara*.**
***Williamprickeara* [Wrp.] J.M.H.Shaw in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 111(1254): (Nov. 2003) = *Anguloba* x *Lycaste* x *Pabstia* x *Promenaea* x *Zygopetalum*. Replaces *Fricara*.**
***Zygopabstia* [Zba.] Garay in *Bradea* 20(21): 308 (1973); *Baileya* 20(21): 30 (1976) = *Pabstia* x *Zygopetalum*. Replaces *Zygocolax*.**

***Paphiopedilum vifnerum*, *Paph. callosum* and their hybrid.**

Three clones originally found amongst imported plants of *Paph. callosum*, namely 'Iac', 'Ebon' and 'Quintessence', were brought together and described as the species *Paph. vifnerum* in 2000. They are discussed by Cribb, in *The Genus Paphiopedilum* 334 (1998), who concludes that they are best treated as belonging to *Paph. callosum* as they are so morphologically similar to that species in everything except petal marking and deep purple flower colour. As such, crosses between *Paph. callosum* and *Paph. vifnerum* would be inadmissible for grex registration under current practice. Yet, this hybrid exists

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
ZYGONERIA (<i>continued</i>)		
Kaboom	<i>Zga. Dynamite</i> x <i>Zga. Dynamo</i>	Adelaide
Talacilla	<i>Zga. Adelaide Meadows</i> x <i>Zga. Dynamite</i>	Adelaide
ZYGOTOREA		
Wossner Blue	<i>Pes. California Plum</i> x <i>Z. maxillare</i>	F.Clanz
ZYGOWAREA		
Jen's Big Blue	<i>Wra. warreana</i> x <i>Z. Artur Elle</i>	G.Monnier

1 *Yonadodora* [Yom.] M.Yamada & M.Wheford in *Orch. Rev.* 68(810): 404 (Dec. 1960) is a synonym of the earlier *Adamara* [Adm.] W.Wilks in *A.Cogniaux in Bull. Roy. Soc. Bot. Belg.* 47: 402 (1911).

2 *Phalaenopsis* Snowsprite (*Phal. Mania Sunset* x *Phal. stuartiana*) originated and bred by John Miller) was accepted by the registrar Jan. 25th 1963 and omitted from the register by error.

*New or new to registration, intergeneric hybrid genus with abbreviation (in square brackets after the genus name) for the following combinations. The botanical authority follows each component genus.
***Ascolafania* [Afz.]** *Ascentrum* Schltr. ex J.J.Sm. x *Selidentadenia* Garay x *Vanda* Jones ex R.Br. (Br-gp 9), replaces *Andascodania* not in accord with ICBN Art. H.6.4.

***Chrisnopis* [Ccs.]** J.M.H.Shaw = *Christensonia* Haager x *Paraphalaenopsis* A.D.Hawkes (Br-gp 9), replaces *Laenopsonia* - not in accord with ICBN Art. H.6.4.

***Gomonia* [Gmn.]** J.M.H.Shaw = *Cornesa* R.Br. x *Miltonia* Lindl. (Br-gp 8).

***Goodisachilus* [Gdc.]** Glenstein & J.M.H.Shaw = *Anoetochilus* Bl. x *Goodyera* R.Br. x *Ludisia* A.Rich. (Br-gp 2).
***Hirayamaara* [Hry.]** S.Hirayama & J.M.H.Shaw = *Ascentrum* Schltr. ex J.J.Sm. x *Neelinetia* Hu x *Paraphalaenopsis* A.D.Hawkes x *Rhynchosyris* Bl. x *Vanda* Jones ex R.Br. (Br-gp 9).

***Jeaneara* [Jen.]** G.Monnier & J.M.H.Shaw = *Aganisia* Lindl. x *Zygopetalum* Hook. (Br-gp 6), named for 'Jeane' Monnier.

***Mendelara* [Mdl.]** Jusczak & J.M.H.Shaw = *Ascentrum* Schltr. ex J.J.Sm. x *Holcoglossum* Schltr. x *Neelinetia* Hu x *Rhynchosyris* Bl. x *Vanda* Jones ex R.Br. (Br-gp 9), named for Gregor Johann Mendel (1822-1884).

***Neoladania* [Nln.]** J.M.H.Shaw = *Neelinetia* Hu x *Selidentadenia* Garay x *Vanda* Jones ex R.Br. (Br-gp 9), replaces *Fadeninfandania* not in accord with ICBN Art. H.6.4.

***Rhynchotadania* [Rtd.]** J.M.H.Shaw = *Rhynchosyris* Bl. x *Selidentadenia* Garay x *Vanda* Jones ex R.Br. (Br-gp 9), replaces *Fadenchoda* - not in accord with ICBN Art. H.6.4.

***Staffordara* [Std.]** G. Monnier & J.M.H.Shaw = *Aganisia* Lindl. x *Galeotilia* A.Rich. x *Zygopetalum* Rehbf. (Br-gp 6).

***Wilhelmaria* [Whm.]** L.Wilhelm & J.M.H.Shaw = *Brassia* R.Br. x *Miltonia* Lindl. x *Rhynchosyris* Rehbf. (Br-gp 6).

***Zelenchotia* [Zcs.]** J.M.H.Shaw = *Rhynchosyris* Rehbf. x *Zelenkoa* M.W.Chase & N.H.Williams (Br-gp 6).
§ Species appearing for the first time as parents in registration:
Bulbophyllum amandalei Ridl.: ***Catasectum christyanum*** Rehbf., syn. *Cism. socatum* var. *christyanum* (Rchb.f.) Mans.;
Cynoches barthorum G.F.Carr & Christenson; ***Cyc. cooperi*** Rolfe; ***Galeotilia negrensis*** Schltr.; ***Holcoglossum subulifolium*** (Rchb.f.) Christenson, syn. *Vanda subulifolium* Rchb.f., *V. watsonii* Rolfe; ***Mormodes tuxtenis*** Salazar.

CORRECTIONS

Draucavallia Ardel appeared in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 111(1254): 86 (Nov. 2003), as *Drac. Aerial* by error. Please correct the spelling.

Laeliocattleya Bot vom Hassgau appeared in the *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 111(1254): 87 (Nov. 2003), as *Bot Von Hassgau* by error, please correct the spelling.

Misdevallia Hera appeared in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 111(1254): 87 (Nov. 2003), as *Misad. Hera* by error.

Misdevallia Nouveau Dancer appeared in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 111(1254): 87 (Nov. 2003), as *Misad. Nouveau Dancer* by error.

Misdevallia Tahitian Dancer appeared in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 111(1254): 88 (Nov. 2003), as *Misad. Tahitian Dancer* by error.

Mitridium Lynn Marie appeared in the *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 111(1253): 72 (Sept. 2003), with the wrong pollen parent, please change it to read *Onc. Illustre*.

Phalaenopsis Friederike von Botenhan appeared in the *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 111(1254): 92 (Nov. 2003), as *Friederike von Rotenhan* by error, please correct the spelling.

Phalaenopsis Les Charrieres was listed in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 111(1254): 92 (Nov. 2003) as *Phal. Les Charrieres*; please correct the spelling.

Phalaenopsis Moon Gem was registered as *Jungle Gem* by error. Please correct the entry appearing in *Sander's List of Orchid Hybrids Addendum* 1981-1985 p. 627.

Phalaenopsis Margaret Lippold was registered as *Margaret Lippold* by error. Please correct the entry appearing in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 111(1253): 3 (July 2003).

Phalaenopsis Miwa was registered as *Miwa Miwa* by error. Please correct the entry appearing in *Sander's List of Orchid Hybrids Addendum* 1991-1995 p. 820.

Phalaenopsis Min Hsueh was registered as *Milvianara* by error. Please correct the entry appearing in *Sander's List of Orchid Hybrids Addendum* 1999-2001 p. 606.

Phalaenopsis Orchidgrove Twinkle is listed in *Sander's List of Orchid Hybrids Addendum* 1986-1990 p. 633 with *Phal. Twinkle* as the pollen parent. The pollen parent should read *Phal. Venus*.

Phalaenopsis Ruth Wedgworth was registered as *Ruth Wedgworth* by error. Please correct the entry appearing in *Sander's List of Orchid Hybrids Addendum* 1991-1995 p. 916.

and needs a name. One possibility is to allow grex parents to be recognised below the rank of species, where there is a good case horticulturally. This is quite acceptable under the ICNCP, but so far APOR remains unconvinced. It is certainly more viable than trying to operate a two tier grex system by introducing a sub-grex. Another alternative permitted under the ICNCP, and commonly practised in other groups of plants, is to assign a cultivar name to this hybrid. However, it is likely that individual clones within this hybrid will need to be identified by cultivar names, and therefore what is really needed is a cultivar group designation. One specialised category of cultivar group, designed to accommodate hybrids, is defined by parentage and known as a grex, but the next APOR meeting a cultivar group name will have to do. To provide a name for the plants described as *Paph. villosum* below the rank of species, the following new combination is made.

Paphiopedilum callosum (Rchb.f.) Steinh var. **viniferum** (Koop. & N.Haseg.) J.M.H. Shaw comb. & stat. nov.

Basionym: *Paphiopedilum viniferum* Koop. & N.Haseg. in *Orchid Digest* 64(4): 150 (2000).

The following cultivar group name is provided until such time as a grex name is permitted: **Paph. callosum Azores Eagle Group** for the hybrid *Paph. callosum* var. *viniferum* 'Jac' x *Paph. callosum* var. *callosum* 'Warwick'. This cultivar group consists of plants with deep wine-coloured flowers, which vary between an almost uniform deep shade and others with a pronounced green and white basal area on the sepals and petals.

Sarcoglottis speciosa Presl replaced by *Srgt. acaulis* (J.E.Sm.) Schltr.

Sarcoglottis pida (Sims) Kl. is also a synonym of *Srgt. acaulis*. See Garay, *Flora of Ecuador* 9, Orchidaceae 225(1): 259-260 (1978); Schweinfurth, H. in *Peru, Fieldiana Bot.* 30(1): 131 (1958) [as *Spiranthes acaulis*]. This results in a change to the registered parent of *Stenosarcus Vanguard* (2001).

Nothogeneric designations - When is a synonym not a synonym?

Some botanists struggle with nothogeneric names and may propose a nothogeneric synonymy based on species included in a nothogenus, rather than on the component genera that define a nothogenus (which is not a typified taxon, but regarded as a condensed formula). Therefore nothogeneric synonymy cited in floristic publications should be treated with caution. Authors do not always perceive nothogeneric names as formulae; sometimes they are treated as though typified generic names. For example, Czerpanow, Vasc. Pl. Russia 1955: 326 gives 'X *Habenaria* Rolle = x *Dactyloglossum*' and 'x *Dactyloglossum* P.P. Hunt & Summerhayes (x *Coelogyne* x *Coelogyne* x *Coelogyne* x *Habenaria* Rolle, x *Orchid* x *Acid* & *Graebn*).', *Dactyloglossum* Nevski x *Coelogyne* C. Hartm.

What is evidently intended is to imply that 'typified taxa originally described and placed in these nothogenera are here placed in *Dactyloglossum*'. Whereas this synonymy actually implies that the listed nothogenera themselves are synonyms of *Dactyloglossum*, which is manifestly not the case. Since where a hybrid between *Habenaria* and *Orchis* is to be found or synthesised it would be placed in *Habenaria*, and could not be considered a synonym of *Dactyloglossum*.

Breeding Groups (Br-gp)

Several co-respondents have enquired about Breeding Groups as used in orchid registration. Basically these breeding groups are informal groups of genera, which are known to interbreed. More technically, a breeding group is known as a **comparium**, which is a systematic unit consisting of species and genera which are linked directly or indirectly by hybridisation. Comparia are found in other plant families, notably *Ascidaceae*, *Cactaceae*, *Crossulaceae*, *Cuscutaceae* and *Gramineae* (Poaceae). Charles Upham, 2001, reports that one of the largest comparia known outside *Orchidaceae* is to be found in Mexican *Crossulaceae* involving more than 200 species in the genera *American* J. Bot. 83(2): 217-1996.

An example in orchids is Breeding Group 1, which includes *Cypripedium*, *Paphiopedilum* and *Phragmipedium*. (It would also contain *Selenipedium* if that genus were to be successfully resurrected, and any of the other three.) Breeding groups are useful to those wanting to know which genera are likely to produce viable hybrids when crossed. A list can be found in *The Handbook on Orchid Nomenclature and Registration*, 4th ed. 1993: 50-52. This list is now somewhat out of date, as since that time a number of new breeding groups have been designated to accommodate genera, such as Br-gp 17 to accommodate *Vanilla*. The list as published also requires some amendment, for example Br-gp 12 includes *Orchis* and *Serapias*, while Br-gp 80 contains *Dactylophiza*. These three genera are now all placed in the same Br-gp 12, along with *Anacamptis* and *Gynadenia*.

Dendrobium (Br-gp 3) has been known for sometime to contain more than one breeding group, but the limits are still unclear. See Johansen, Bot. J. Linnean Soc. 103: 165-196 (1990); Lavarack et al., *Dendrobium and its relatives* 100-101 (2002).

Hybrid genera published for crosses that do not exist or are unlikely to ever exist, such as *Cattalia* or *Encyclidium* have been assigned the Br-gp number 100. They are indicated by the words *nomen nudum* (nonsense name) in the Handbook. The breeding groups usually approximate higher taxonomic divisions of *Orchidaceae*. For this reason, Gibb, Chase and Thomas (1999) suggested they may serve as supra-generic units for grex registration, replacing hybrid genera with named breeding groups, such as *Odontoglossum*-Group, or *Cattleya*-Group. This would entail accepting the breeding group as the denomination class, which would have the practical effect of preventing repetition of a grex or cultivar epithet within a breeding group. This is similar to the solution adopted within *Cactaceae* where, due to the ease with which intergeneric hybrids can be synthesised, the denomination class for all hybrids involving *Epiphyllum* and its relatives is *Hylocereae*. For further details see *Orchid Hybrid Generic Names - time for a change?* In: S. Andrews, A.C. Leslie and C. Alexander (Eds.), *Taxonomy of Cultivated Plants: Third International Symposium 395-396* (1999). [This item has also appeared in *Orchids* (AOS)]

The registrar would like to hear from anyone who has bred hybrids that are not assignable to any hybrid genus so far published.

Julian M. H. Shaw, RHS International Orchid Registrar.

Reprinted from "The Orchid Review" U.K.

Hills District Orchids

(Prop. David P. Banks)

Open Day - 29th February 2004

at 183 Windsor Road Northmead

from 9am to 4pm (please park in Mary Street)

LOTS OF RARE ORCHIDS &
COLLECTABLE PLANTS FOR SALE

also featuring Tinonee Orchids and Macquarie Native Orchids

P.O. Box 390, Baulkham Hills NSW 1755

Phone: (02) 9674 4720

E-mail: dpbanks@ozemail.com.au

THE ORCHID REVIEW

The world's longest running Orchid journal

All the latest AM/RHS, FCC/RHS and CCC/RHS awards in full colour - essential for orchid judges and all growers - six times a year.

Articles on growing orchids, for beginners, by experts. Orchids in their natural habitats.

Advanced growing, flaking, history, taxonomy and orchid biographies.

Orchid hunting and orchid explorers. What to buy, where to buy it and how to grow it...

The Orchid Review - 6 issues per year, starting January (ISSN 0030-4476)

If a subscription is taken out during the year, back issues of that volume will be sent.

Orchid Review with the Orchid Hybrid Registration List: UK £30

All other countries: £40 airmail/£34 surface mail (Europe airmail)

Orchid Review without the Orchid Hybrid Registration List: UK£25

All other countries: £33 airmail/£28 surface mail (Europe airmail)

To apply contact

The Orchid Review, PO Box 38, Kent TN25 6PR, United Kingdom

Tel: International code: +44 (0) 1303 813 803 Fax (0) 1303 813 737

Australian
Orchid
Review

WELCOMES
EDITORIAL
CONTRIBUTIONS

Please ensure that all
slides and photographs
are clearly marked with
the author's name and
address

Address editorial to:

The Editor, D. P. Banks,
Australian Orchid Review,
14 McGill Street, Lewisham
NSW 2049 AUSTRALIA

Email:

dpbanks@ozemail.com.au

Australian Natives

These two months can produce a wide variety of weather conditions. They can be hot and dry, very stormy and wet or the cold season can set in early. With ongoing water shortages a few, normal, late summer storms would be welcome – provided the wind and hail is not excessive.

By now growers and their orchids will have adapted to water shortages with methods such as recycling laundry water, changing media and in general reducing water expectations. It will be interesting to see what effects, if any, there are on the autumn flowering natives. Look for changes in flower size and number as well as colour intensity. As these natives get ready to bloom try to keep their temperature conditions as even as possible. The species and hybrids of tropical origin don't like cold changes and drop their buds if conditions are too severe.

Keep a close eye on plants for signs of any toxic effects from washing water or other supplies. Expect the plants to look a bit water stressed and toughened but be wary of dropping leaves other than on old pseudobulbs, poor or no new growth and other signs all is not well. If you are handwatering from a sprayer it must be tempting to add a little fertiliser each time – don't. There won't be enough water going through the pots to flush to excess out and would you want to have to hand deliver it anyway?

If you changed your media to a more water retaining mix, be sure to keep a close watch on your plants if regular rain does return. Your growing conditions have changed and you need to be aware of how your plants adapt. Natives of epiphytic origin don't like water logged roots – but then I've seen large and healthy specimens of *Dendrobium kingianum* and others growing in soil based potting mix! If water restrictions are reduced, don't go back to heavy watering as the new mix means your plants no longer need it.

Even if you live in an area where there are no restrictions it is important to consider your water usage. I have a spear point and pump which I can turn on any time I like and get free water. It's easy to turn on the misters and let them run daily, but do the plants really need it? Many orchids are able to survive in drier conditions provided they have a bit of shade in the heat of the day. Adjusting your media and knowing you can leave your plants for a day or two in even the hottest conditions and that they'll be fine is very much less stressful than being a slave to supplying water. Have confidence that the plants will survive, but be sure to make special provisions for mounted and other special plants first, use ponds and shading, maybe even a fountain. I'm not too worried about load shedding of the electricity supply (blackouts due to the inability of the system to cope with the proliferation of air conditioners) at least as far as my plants go. (My footpath is as green or greener than my neighbours'. I water it very occasionally but mainly rely on rain; they water all day or twice daily then have to mow twice a week. They haven't got the message.)

If the low rainfall conditions continue, even the most secure of water supplies could become endangered due to irresponsible use. Our water-

hole could drop and become contaminated by salt from the ocean which helps feed it if too much water is used and there is no rain to replace it.

Water restrictions may well stay in place permanently in some areas where the water supply is becoming less able to support growing populations.

Continue to look for ideas on saving water. It makes sense to recycle water both in terms of water bills and in the energy required to clean it for drinking then to process the sewerage. Tanks are being mentioned a lot, but they need rain to fill them and many growers simply won't be able to install one of adequate size to maintain their garden all year, but maybe a little is better than none. I found lots of information about greywater recycling by typing that into Google (restricted in Australia). There are all kinds of guidelines and restriction as well as commercial devices to fit to your plumbing, if possible. www.savewater.com.au is one site I found from the search which has lots of useful information.

Cattleyas

During February and March, shading and watering is very important. I have seen a lot of very yellow leaves on cattleyas over the last couple of months. The growers thought it was a nutrient problem. When I said no they all said the same thing. We have not changed the shading and they used to be greener years ago! Maybe our light intensity is getting brighter, or maybe because of the intensive use of nutrients our plants can't take the increased light.

It seems our cattleyas will need a little more shade over the summer period.

During the summer plants seem to do a lot better if hung in the green house. They dry out better after watering, which means the plants do not succumb to black rot as easily. When you water, drench well to wash out all the undissolved salts from the media. If the weather remains hot and dry you will have to water every four or five days. Small seedlings a little more often. Fertilise weekly with your favourite brew. I like GARDEN PARTY®, MAJOR CARP®, MERRI FERT or HSO 10. Some growers like to place a tablespoon full of ORGANIC LIFE pellets around the top of a 150-200mm pot. Don't heap the pellets – just spread them around.

With new roots appearing on many plants many growers do a little dividing during this late summer period. If they divide this time of the year – don't cut into anything less than four bulbs. When potted, keep plants in a cool airy position in the green house. Drench pots three or four times, a week apart with AUXINONE®. Don't fertilise until you see evidence of new root activity.

Watch for scale. If you see any trace of scale spray with ECO OIL® or ANTI-SCALE®. If you notice any black marks appearing on the bulbs drench with PHOS-ACID. Read directions before using as the active ingredient varies from manufacture to manufacture.

Cymbidiums

Hot days, cooler nights(?) well you know what we mean. The plants need these cooler nights to initiate those flower spikes for this year's flowering.

The answer to this, is to water in the cool of the evening to create a temperature drop in your green house. During this time of the year you will probably have to water every three or four days unless it rains! (yes, it can rain!). If you water by hand give the plants a good squirt under the leaves to create humidity to help control two spotted mite.

Watch for bulb rot during this period. You can sprinkle RIDOMIL® around the top of the pots or drench with AGRI-FOS®.

Check weekly for two spotted mites under the leaves. If present spray with PEST OIL® or ECO OIL®. If you are having big troubles keeping the mites under control you may have to think about an I.P.M. programme (integrated pest management). This means introducing predatory mites into your collection. The BENEFICIAL BUG Co can supply you with the little mite eaters if you want to go that way. The mite can be contracted on 02 4570 1331.

Fertilise weekly with a fertiliser that has a nitrogen content of less than 200ppm. You could use MERRI FERT or HSO 12 or maybe PETERS EXCELL HI K. If the leaves get a mottled yellowing effect you may have to give your plants a magnesium and iron supplement. The latest technology is to use BIOMINS to supplement the trace elements. You could use BIOMIN Mg at 1.0gm/litre monthly and the BIOMIN Fe at 0.5gm/litre monthly. During February you can

Dark Star Orchids

FLASKS, SEEDLINGS AND FLOWERING SIZE PLANTS

Imported from top breeders in Germany, UK and Thailand

African and Madagascan species

Paphs, Lycastes, Vandaceous and more

RARE SPECIES AND SOME HYBRIDS

Hans Schaible

PO Box 114 Bowraville NSW 2449
Telephone/Fax (02) 6564 4088

Paphiopedilums

Species and Primary Hybrids
SEEDLINGS 70mm pots and Flasks

Mail Order Specialist
Send stamp for current listings
Delivery Skyroad door to door.
Up to 3kg - \$15.50 Including GST

Bankcard, Mastercard & Visa welcome

K & H Orchids

PO Box 308, Beenleigh, Qld. 4207
Ph: (07) 3287 2343

website: www.khorchids.com
Email: ken@khorchids.com

AOR 038

The Orchadian

Journal of the Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc.

*Dedicated to the Study and Conservation of
Australasian Native Orchids*

Subscription Rates: (Four issues per year.)
\$40 Australia
\$45 PNG/Pacific/New Zealand
\$50 Other Countries

*Subscription applications should be
addressed to:*

A.N.O.S. Inc., PO Box 318,
Willoughby, NSW 2068
Australia
www.anos.org.au

AOR 185

Florafest Pty Ltd

PO Box 583 Bulimba 4171
Phone 04 1219 2362 Fax 07 4630 1102
www.florafest.com.au
eMail: barry@florafest.com.au

Oncidium Alliance Specials

All Flowering Size Plants

Choose any 6 for \$100 ...

9 for \$145 ... 12 for \$185

or all 18 for \$265

(All freight free ... in Australia)

7687 Beallara Marfitch 'Galaxy' HCC AOS
7696 Beallara Marfitch 'Unicorn Splendor'
7688 Beallara Sadie Loo 'Orange Zest'
7566 Brassia Rex 'Highlander'
7648 Burrageara Jungle Moss 'Rain Forest'
7685 Colmanara Wildcat 'Jaguar'
7689 Colmanara Wildcat 'Lorene' AM AOS
7690 Colmanara Wildcat 'Petite Sirah' HCC AOS
7691 Degamoara Flying High 'Montezuma'
7270 Miltoniopsis Jersey 'Sweet Candy'
7697 Miltoniopsis Roulette 'Pay Off'
7678 Odontocidium Mayfair 'RCW' FCC AOS
7573 Odontoglossum hallii x bictoniense 'Florafest'
7516 Odontonia Kamono 'JEM'
7694 Oncidium Carnival Costume 'Summer Sprite'
7692 Oncidium Sharry Baby 'Fantasy'
7695 Oncidium Twinkle 'Pink Pride'
7693 Wilsonara Kolibri 'Magenta'

All Quality Showbench Mericlones from Top
International Nurseries. We have lots of other
specials of Cymbidiums, Dendrobiums and
Zygopetalums. Phone today for Specials List
or visit our Web Site: www.florafest.com.au

Our 2004 Catalogue is Now Available

Orchid Culture Media

- Current supplier to Valley Orchids, Adelaide Orchids and many other nurseries and hobbyists. Overseas orders welcomed. We respond promptly.
- We don't just sell media; we use the media we make and provide sound advice. Thirty three+ years on-going laboratory experience.
- All media freshly prepared and cover the sowing and replate requirements of common and unusual genera including terrestrials.
- Our media produce rapid germination, well balanced plants and good root growth.
- When ordering please advise re:
 - Orchid genus. Replate, sowing or cloning. Solid or liquid cloning.

Per Litre prices (including GST):-

1 to 4 litres	\$8.00/L
5 to 9 litres	\$7.15/L
10 to 50 litres	\$6.60/L
51 to 100 litres	\$6.35/L
Over 100 litres	P.O.A.

For Cloning media add 55c/L

Hormone Keiki Paste in 3ml tubes for stem propagation of Phalaenopsis and other genera. \$8.80 per pack including P&P and GST.

Price includes packing and postage, Express Post where practical in Australia for orders of four or more litres of medium.

Full Laboratory Service - sowing, cloning, replating and colchicine treatment available.

Disa Specialist:- Flasks/Plants
Australian Terrestrials - Flasks
Laboratory Consultancy Service

Contact us for second hand Autoclaves and Laminar Flow Cabinets.

Western Orchid Laboratories

P.O. Box 276, Blackwood S.A. 5051

ABN 25 582 464 986

CUSTOMER ADVICE HOTLINE

24 hour phone and fax:-
(08) 8270 4599

E-Mail western@arcom.com.au
Bankcard • Mastercard • Visa

Please supply your name, card number and expiry date.

AOR 149



DISCOUNT SHADECLOTH

Largest range in Australia
30%-98% shade
Over 50 colours
Waterproof shadecloth
Weedstop

SHADE PRODUCTS WAREHOUSES

Open to the Public
"The Best Brands
at the
Cheapest Prices"

AUSTRALIA WIDE DELIVERY SERVICE

- * SHADE HOUSES * PLANT STANDS
 - * PORTABLE GAZEBOS
 - * SUN SHELTERS
 - * ROLL-UP SHADECLOTH BLINDS
 - * SHADE SAILS & SHADE COVERS
- MADE TO ORDER

UMBRELLAS
Large & Small
Side or
Centre Pole

Contact one of our Display Centres

BRISBANE	TOWNSVILLE
5/9 Combarton Street	17 Hamill Street
Brendale 4500	Garbutt 4814
Ph 07 3889 8444	Ph 07 4775 1344

www.theshadecentre.com.au

AOR 202

top dress with a 5.6 month controlled release fertiliser, top dress with ORGANIC LEAF or maybe you could use BIOVERM.

Now is a good time to pot on your seedlings. A change of media will give them a growth boost. Fertilise weekly with a high nitrogen fertiliser such as HSO 22, AQUASOL, or PETER EXCELL HI NITE. It is good practice to alternate with a good organic such as GARDEN PARTY or MAJOR CARP.

Paphiopedilum

The weather is normally hot and, particularly during February, quite humid. If you haven't taken precautions against mealy bug and scale, keep an eye out. Scale usually only becomes a problem in collections which have been neglected and can usually be traced to host plants, often ferns. Mealy bugs, on the other hand, can appear almost out of the blue and you can have a major infestation before you notice it. Both these pests can be controlled with 'Malascale'; repeat spraying may be necessary.

Care of paphs. during this period of the year consists mainly of routine watering and the regular application of soluble fertiliser as advised previously, still taking care to avoid overwatering. When the nights are hot it is better to water during the evening to induce a temperature drop about nightfall; this will assist promote flowering and, in my experience, help avoid deformed flowers.

Excessively high temperatures should be avoided by whatever means you have at your disposal. In the bush house, shading and simple misting of the plants is all that can practically be done; natural air movement usually avoids problems under these conditions.

Glass houses can present problems with excessive heat during summer, particularly if they are small. An adequately sized evaporative cooler is a very useful, albeit costly, device for creating good summer growing conditions in the glasshouse. The cooler must be so installed that it draws fresh air from outside – recirculation is useless. Sufficient ventilation should be provided at the top of the house to ensure that the cooler operates without back pressure. A simple thermostat, set at about 28 degrees Celsius, is sufficient control; this may need to be wired through a relay.

In the absence of an evaporative cooler, summer temperature control is best achieved by a combination of ventilation, shading and misting. Whilst shade cloth over, and some distance away from, the glass helps with cooling – and can conveniently be removed during the cooler months – a thin coat of white paint in addition is almost always necessary. A vinyl water base paint, thinned with three or four times its volume of water, is very suitable. Don't use an acrylic paint, it is almost impossible to remove.

Phalaenopsis

The beauty or growing this genus is that you always have a flower in the glass house. Plants still need good shading during February, March. The extreme heat of mid-summer can dehydrate your flowers very quickly.

Keep fans going and increase your humidity.

Pick off all old spikes and spent flowers. When you break off the old spikes, break off above bottom node, so as the plant can initiate another spike.

Repotting can be done over the next couple of months if necessary. Use DEBCO medium or coarse bark as a potting media. Add a little coarse perlite for extra air space ... some growers are now using Coco peat and extra coarse or jumbo perlite with good results. P.S. see note at end of notes.

Fertilising is very important during the late summer period. PETERS GENERAL PURPOSE is a good choice to use during the summer period. Try not to overdo the nitrogen. Some growers say use a balanced fertiliser, but what is balanced?? Some books use the oxide figures of fertilisers and say a balanced fertiliser is a 20-20-20 (oxide) which relates to a 20-8.5-16.5 in the elemental form. Confused!! *Phalaenopsis* which are in a healthy condition, have a leaf content 2.0% nitrogen, 0.2% phosphorus and 2.0% potassium. Calcium 1.25%, magnesium 0.25% Boron at 30ppm, manganese at 25ppm and zinc at 35ppm. Don't lose these figures as one day you may need them!

Keep plants just moist over the next couple of months. Don't forget fertilise AFTER watering!

Watch for *phalaenopsis* mites under the leaves during the summer period. Some growers have reported reasonably good results using ECO-OIL® at standard rates. Try not to let the oil get on the buds or blooms as they can mark if the temperature rises above 27° Celsius.

HYSAN® used every ten to fourteen days should keep leaf spots away. Watch out for *botrytis* during the hot weather. You could spray with TRI-D25® every fourteen days to keep your flowers clean.

NOTE: In the U.S.A. they have found over a period of time, Perlite can slowly break down and cause potassium toxicity if used in large ratios in potting mixes.

Vandaceous

Watering:– Don't allow to dry out. Water thoroughly every day. In very hot dry conditions water in early mornings and mist again late afternoon.

Light:– Strap leaf vandas, *ascocendas* and other vandaceous genera with wide leaves require 50% to 70% shade although semi-terete and other narrow leaf types will be okay with 30%.

Fertiliser:– Do not fertilise dry plants. Always water beforehand. Fertilise weekly alternating over a 4 weekly cycle as follows–

Wk.1. – Inorganic low Nitrogen
– Campbells A., Flowfeed HP8.
– or Aqua K.

Wk.2. – Wuxall Foliar.

Wk.3. – Inorganic low Nitrogen – as for wk.1.

Wk.4. – Organic – Fish emulsion or Nitrogen.

Pest Control:– Fungicide every 6 weeks (e.g. Daconil, Wettable Sulphur or Ridomil MZ WP).

Use Diazanot, Malathion or Pyrethrum to control insects.

N.G.N. ORCHID FEST 2004

The Biennial Show and Conference of the Sub Tropical Orchid Council Queensland hosted by Nambour and Gympie Orchid Societies and Noosa Orchid and Foliage Society, will be held in

NAMBOUR R.S.L.
WILLOWS FUNCTION ROOMS
MATTHEW STREET, NAMBOUR
12th, 13th and 14th June 2004

The schedule will include:
Benching, Table Top Displays, Floral Art
Photographic and Art Competitions.

For information contact the Secretary:
Peter Harris, 12 Murra Court, Tewantin, Qld 4564.
Phone 07 5474 0840.
Email: peterharris@smartchat.net.au

P & R ORCHIDS

Just off the Pacific Highway
half way between Brisbane
and Sydney.

Turn into Port Macquarie at
the Oxley Highway.
We are only 4km on the right.

☆☆☆

New Lists Just Out

Many new species and
hybrids available in
Paphiopedilums and
Dendrobiums.

We are processing a very
large import from South
America and will have lots
of new species (287) later
in the year for our regular
customers.

Send us your wish list and
we may surprise you.

Our thanks to all those
who supported us at the
Sydney, Melbourne and
Adelaide Shows.

☆☆☆

For your FREE LISTS, write,
phone, or just drop in and see
for yourself.

We are closed Sundays.

☆☆☆

Ph: 02 6581 3061
Fax: 02 6581 0907

e-mail prorchid@tsn.cc

PO Box 5113
PORT MACQUARIE NSW 2444

Cnr. Phillip Charlie Drive & Oxley
Hwy. Port Macquarie NSW 2444

www.prorchids.com

Gardens Fined for Involvement with Smuggled Orchid

Sarasota Herald Tribune.
19th December 2003

SARASOTA, FLORIDA, USA —
The Marie Selby Botanical Gardens
pleaded guilty in court papers filed
Wednesday to accepting a rare orchid
the federal government said was
smuggled in from Peru.

"In our excitement to see a new species,
we handled an orchid brought in illegally
to the country," said Barbara Hansen,
chairwoman of the Selby board of trustees.
"The gardens and one of its staff have
pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor under the
Endangered Species Act." The plea, filed
at the federal courthouse in Tampa, settled
months of negotiations with the U.S. Fish
& Wildlife Service and the Department of
Justice.

Selby, a nonprofit botanical garden
along Sarasota's bayfront, and a staff sci-
entist pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor
charge of handling the orchid. The gardens
agreed to pay a \$5,000 fine, be placed on
probation and send a letter to the interna-
tional orchid-naming society in Vienna,
Austria, asking that the name of the flower
be changed.

The slipper orchid, *Phragmipedium
kovachii*, is named after James Michael
Kovach, the Virginia nursery owner who
brought it to Selby and who was indicted
in November on charges of possessing the
plant and smuggling it into this country.

Hansen would not identify the Selby
scientist who pleaded guilty, and the court
papers were not available, but only one of
two scientists responsible for accepting the
flower remains at the gardens. Dr. Wesley
E. Higgins is head of the orchid identifica-
tion center. The other scientist, Dr. John T.
Atwood, left last year. He was Selby's
orchid curator.

The orchid scandal was the latest in a
string of challenges facing Selby. Several
key staffers have quit in recent months,
including Shawn Farr, the man hired in
May to stabilize the gardens. Farr cited
disagreements with Hansen and other
board members. More than a half-dozen
board members have quit and several large
donors have withheld their contributions

over the board's firing in July of Meg
Lowman, Selby's popular director since
1999. Selby's board has convened a nine-
member committee of high-profile
Sarasotans, board members and a staff and
a volunteer representative to conduct a
nationwide search for a new executive
director.

In the orchid world, Kovach's flower
has been described as the most spectacular
find in 100 years. Yet federal investigators
have charged that Kovach brought the
orchid into the United States in violation
of the 1973 Convention on International
Trade in Endangered Species. The treaty is
intended to keep threatened animals and
plants from being removed from the wild.

Kovach bought the flower in May 2002
while on an orchid-collecting trip in
Moyobamba, a city in the high jungles of
northeastern Peru. He knew it was special.
In the orchid-growing world, a spectacular
find can bring international prestige.

Kovach flew back to the States and went
through U.S. Customs in Miami. He
declared he had plants and was whisked
through. He headed straight for Selby,
where, on June 5, 2002, he met with
Higgins and Atwood. Within a week, they
had named the orchid after Kovach.

Hansen said Selby returned the orchid
to Peru months ago. The problems at Selby
have not affected its day-to-day opera-
tions, and its attendance has increased over
the past year. Hansen said she's glad the
orchid issue is behind the internationally
recognized gardens. "The gardens are on a
roll," Hansen said. "With the orchid issue
behind us, there is no boundary we can't
reach."

Editor's Note: A group of Australian
orchid enthusiasts, including Ian
Chalmers, Ken Siew, Irene Bodell, Jane
Wright, Bob Moar and Gary Yong Gee
were pleasantly surprised by their good
fortune to see this magnificent flower so
early in their Peruvian trip. They saw two
plants of *Phragmipedium kovachii* in
flower on their second day. One plant was
at the Manuel Arias Nursery at Santa Clara
and the other was at the Peruvian Orchid
Society in Lima. Ian Chalmers and Ken
Siew emailed me images of these clones,
with the photos taken by Ian Chalmers and
Irene Bodell.



Phramipedium kovachii

SHOWDATES

DATE	TIME	SEASON	ORCHID SOCIETY	SHOW ADDRESS
Queensland				
18-20 March	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Gold Coast	The Pines Shopping Centre K.P. McGrath Drive, Elanora
19 March	9.00am-6.00pm	Autumn	Townsville	T.O.S. Hall Pioneer Park Kirwan
20 March	8.00am-5.00pm			
21 March	9.00am-4.00pm			
20 March	8.30am-4.30pm	Autumn	Eastern District	Wondall Heights State School Assembly Hall Wondall Road, Manly West
26-28 March	9.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Queensland	Auditorium Botanic Gardens, Mt. Coot-tha
27 March	9.00am-3.00pm	Autumn (Charity Show)	Childers & Isis District	RSL Hall Churchill Street, Childers
3 April	8.30am-4.00pm	Autumn	Ipswich	Bundamba State School Hall Brisbane Road, Bundamba
4 April	8.30am-2.00pm			
3 April	8.30am-5.00pm	Autumn (Orchid & Plant Spectacular)	West Brisbane	Auditorium Botanic Gardens, Mt. Coot-tha
9 April	9.00am-5.00pm	Autumn	Bribie Island	Ningi Community Hall Bribie Island Road, Ningi
10 April	9.00am-2.30pm			
15-16 April	9.00am-5.00pm	Autumn	Sunshine Coast Caloundra	Beausang Gallery Caloundra Cultural Centre Minchinton Street, Caloundra
17 April	9.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Beadesert & Districts Orchid & Foliage	Drynan Pavillion, Beadesert Showgrounds Albert Street, Beadesert
18 April	9.00am-3.00pm			
17-April	8.00am-5.00pm	Autumn (31st Charity Show)	Brisbane	Community Hall, Mt. Gravatt Showgrounds Cnr. Logan & Broadwater Roads Mt. Gravatt
18 April	8.00am-3.00pm			
21-24 April	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	West Moreton Orchid Group	Ipswich City Square Ipswich
22-24 April	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Mackay & Districts	Mt. Pleasant/Greenfields Shopping Centre
22 April	8.30am-9.00pm	Autumn	Southport & Districts	Stockland Shopping Centre Burleigh Heads
23 April	8.30am-5.30pm			
24 April	8.30am-4.00pm			
24 April	8.30am-4.00pm	Autumn	Redlands	Donald Simpson Leisure Centre Bloomfield Street, Cleveland
New South Wales				
31 March-2 April	7.00am-9.00pm	Autumn	Alstonville	Alstonville Shopping Plaza Alstonville
3 April	7.00am-12 noon			
15-16 April	7.30am-10.00pm	Autumn	City of Lismore	Lismore Central Shopping Centre Lismore
17 April	7.30am-2.00pm			
17-18 April	9.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Illawarra District	96 Market Street Wollongong



**156 Pimpala Road
Morphett Vale
South Australia 5162**
Phone (08) 8381 2609 Fax (08) 8381 8335
Mobile 0419 823 724

*** Please note the new address and phone numbers ***

**New Web site - www.valleyorchids.com.au
 featuring lots of new photos and new releases**

Send us your email address and we will email you with news, new releases
 and special offers - cymbids@valleyorchids.com.au

If you do not have access to the internet,
 contact us for lists of plants available.

**JUST LIKE RIPLEY!!
 BELIEVE IT OR NOT !!
 EASY ORCHIDS
 2004 CATALOGUE
 IS NOW AT
www.easyorchids.com
 TAKE A PEEK TODAY**



Cymbidium

KING OF THE ORCHIDS

PRESENTED BY THE AUSTRALIAN CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY INC.

Editor's Report

While thinking about a topic for this editorial the variety of subject matter covered in articles and features in front of me suggested a theme. Likewise, the variety in Cymbidium types available was self-evident from the various accompanying pictures submitted with the articles spread across my desk.

There is probably no other single orchid genera as accessible in terms of accommodating culture, climate range and adaptability as the *Cymbidium* while offering such a bewildering array of types, sizes, colours and habits, nor any genera so commonly available due to the production of quality mericlones and the depth and breadth of hybridising being undertaken.

Cymbidium enthusiasts could certainly be described as spoilt for choice, yet it is still possible to take up the challenge of collecting and growing the rare, exotic and desirable within the genus if that's what motivates you. Many of the species are rare and a challenge to find and grow, as are some particular hybrid lines, both from a breeder's and/or a collector's point of view. Vintage cymbidiums of significance are becoming increasingly rare and the collecting of peloric or novelty type cymbidiums, or Australian species and hybrids would satisfy a taste for the exotic.

While the cymbidiums generally

exhibited at orchid shows are dominated by the specialised breeding lines of show and award type hybrids and, as stunningly beautiful and imposing as many of them are, there is an endless variety of cymbidiums available that are less commonly seen in public for those who wish to seek them out.

Hopefully, through these pages, we have succeeded in bringing you a taste of the variety available in this remarkable genus and that we can continue to share the journey of discovery with you for many years to come.

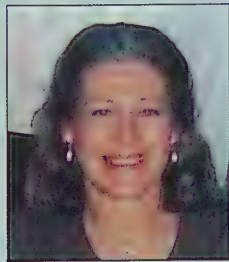
This year's SAGE Horticultural Cymbidium Seedling of the Year competition is featured with all of the state nominations, class winners, and this year's overall winner, including the story of the winning plant from it's owner. Peter Rochfort continues his series on the large-scale program he has undertaken to add new genetic material to the pure colour lines, and Dean Roesler continues his series on the hybrids based on *Cymbidium suave*. Rob Smith shows us an outstanding form of the species *Cymbidium devonianum*. Helen Stretch, Australian Cymbidium Society President and Registrar, gives us her annual report, and Peter Gibson brings us what can only be described as a unique flowering from his *Cymbidium* collection. ■

Rob Smith
Editor

Editorial Panel



Dean Roesler
20 Lawson Road
Kalbeeba, SA 5118
Tel/Fax: (08) 8522 6886



Noe Smith
24 William Hunter Court
Rosebud, Vic 3939
Tel: (03) 5986 1121
Fax: (03) 5982 1847



Rob Smith
24 William Hunter Court
Rosebud, Vic 3939
Tel: (03) 5986 1121
Fax: (03) 5982 1847

HOW TO JOIN A CYMBIDIUM CLUB IN YOUR STATE

CYMBIDIUM CLUB OF AUSTRALIA INC.

Meetings are held on the 2nd Thursday of each month (except December, January and February)

Meetings commence 8.00 p.m.

Venue: Lakemba Chapter Remembrance Hall,
220 Lakemba Street, Lakemba,
Sydney, N.S.W.

For further details contact
Secretary, Peter Moore,
10 Stephanie Street,
Padstow, N.S.W. 2211
Phone: (02) 9721 0572
President, Geoff LeMarne,
Phone: (02) 9449 9648

CYMBIDIUM CLUB OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.

Meetings are held on the 4th Wednesday of each month (except December and January)

Auditorium open from 7.00 p.m. —

Beginners' Group commences 7.20 p.m.

Main Meeting commences 8.00 p.m.

Venue: Burnside Community Centre,
401 Greenhill Road, Tasmore, Adelaide, S.A.

For further details contact
Secretary, Graham Shevlin,
22 Australian Avenue,
Clovelly Park S.A. 5042
Phone: (08) 8276 7652
President, Ray Brady,
Phone: (08) 8254 7136

THE CYMBIDIUM ORCHID CLUB OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA INC.

Meetings are held on the 3rd Monday of each month (except January and February)

Benching of plants commences 7.15 p.m.

Popular Vote commences 7.50 p.m.

Main Meeting commences 8.00 p.m.

Venue: Belmont Sports & Recreation Club,
Abermethyl Rd, Belmont, W.A.

For further details contact
Secretary, Marilyn Thomas,
17 Broula Road, Kalamunda, WA 6076
Phone: (08) 9293 0524
President, Nado Lenkic
Phone: (08) 9293 3196

THE CYMBIDIUM ORCHID SOCIETY OF VICTORIA INC.

Meetings are held on 2nd Tuesday of each month (except January)

Popular Vote commences 7.50 p.m. —

Main Meeting commences 8.00 p.m.

Venue: Mt. Waverley Youth Centre,
Millers Crescent, Mt. Waverley, Victoria.

For further details contact

Secretary, Kevin Brown,
4 Riviera Street, Mt Waverley, Victoria 3149
Phone: (03) 9808 1224
President, Ken West,
Phone: (03) 9725 7513

The Tetraploid Pure Colour Experience

Part 3

Text and Photography by Peter Rochfort

In Part 2 of the series I discussed some results that were achieved from crosses made in the early to mid 1990s. The strain development crosses from this period were beginning to yield a percentage of highly useable pure colour carriers. A number of new breeding lines were introduced into the program two of which revealed parents that were unanticipated pure colour carriers. The broadening of the breeding bank underlying further tetraploid pure colour development was beginning to show exciting possibilities.

The aim of most *Cymbidium* hybridists is to both improve and diversify the cymbidiums that exist at any point in time. This gives enthusiasts show growers and the plant buying public new and interesting choices. The same could be said of new introductions of any other commercial plant type. I was recently asked whether the further development of pure colour tetraploid cymbidiums was a viable undertaking. Because pure colours comprise only one strand of a diverse breeding program this was not an issue for us.

The first step of the strain development

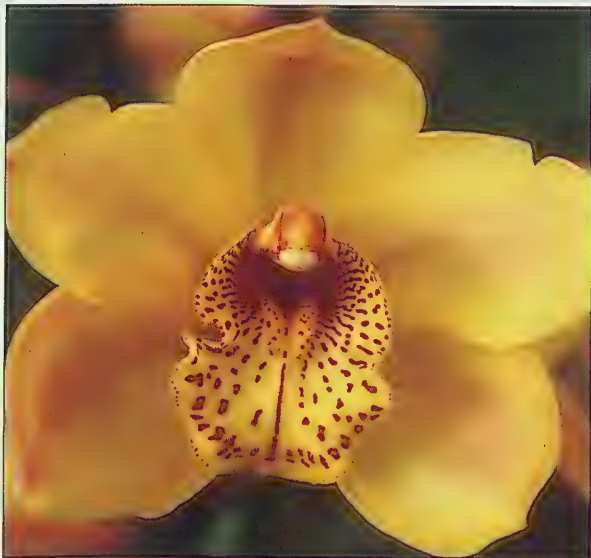
program involved crossing pure colour tetraploids of suitable quality with the best available normal coloured tetraploids. The resultant progeny would all be pure colour carriers. In the second generation when a pure colour carrier is crossed with a pure colour tetraploid the outcome should be 25% pure colour content. The remaining 75% should be pure colour carriers. To the average enthusiast these look like normal coloured cymbidiums and are equal in quality to the outcome that could be expected from a normal coloured *Cymbidium* cross. The advantage is that the better quality carriers can be used for further tetraploid pure colour development. If anything, because pure colour tetraploids are still lacking in quality and variety, the pure colour content from crosses can be viewed as an added bonus.

In addition to the crossed discussed in Part 2 there were a number of other crosses made in the early to mid 1990s which produced some very useful results.

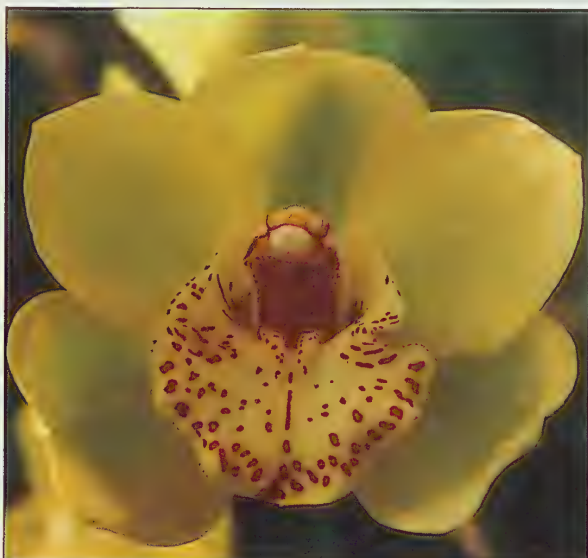
The *Cym.* Foxfire Honey (Rose Armstrong x Royale Fare) cross was made in 1993 using both *Cym.* Royale Fare

'Krista' and *Cym.* Royale Fare 'No.5' to cover shape and productivity areas as they were in the *Cym.* Foxfire Magic cross (x *Cym.* Pure Destiny). Only a handful of the 'Krista' version were flowered which was a shame because the results were most encouraging. Variety 'Golden Treasure' an early June flowering seedling from the cross carried four flowers on its first flowering from a small plant in a 140mm pot and 14 flowers on its second flowering from a slightly larger plant in a 175mm pot. With its parents carrying up to 23 flowers and 30 flowers to the spike respectively the flower count could exceed 20 flowers to the spike from a mature plant. The flower lasts in excellent condition for several months on the plant.

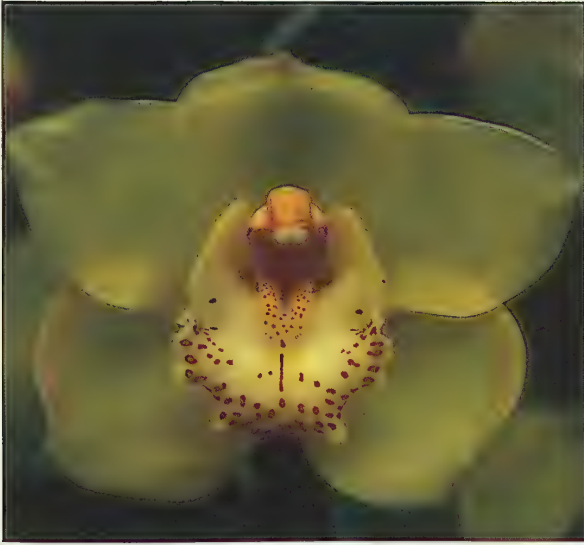
The version of the cross using *Cym.* Royale Fare 'No.5' produced some huge flowers as well as a small percentage with full shape. There have been no greens; all of the progeny have been yellow or lemon. In both versions of the cross there was a small percentage that began opening in late May, although the majority of the seedlings had a June/July flowering time.



Cym. Foxfire Honey 'First Glow' (Rose Armstrong 'Sunray' 4n x Royale Fare 'No.5') 'First Glow' is a huge long lasting flower of very leathery substance that opens in early May



Cym. Foxfire Honey 'Lemon Orb' (Rose Armstrong 'Sunray' 4n x Royale Fare 'No.5') This late May flowering *Cym.* Foxfire Honey has inherited its shape and balance from *Cym.* Royale Fare 'No.5'



Cym. Foxfire Honey 'New Dawn' (Rose Armstrong 'Sunray' 4n x Royale Fare 'No.5') A long lasting late June flower of fine shape and very heavy substance



Cym. Foxfire Honey 'Golden Treasure' Royale Fare 'Krista' x Rose Armstrong 'Sunray' 4n) High flower count, long lasting properties and late May flowering time make this pure colour carrier an invaluable addition to the breeding bank

Cym. Foxfire Honey 'New Dawn' is indicative of the shape that is appearing in the top percentage of the cross. It was interesting to note that in the 'Krista' version of the cross 'Sunray' 4n was the pollen parent while in the 'No.5' version 'Sunray' 4n was the pod parent. On the limited number of seedlings flowered from the 'Krista' version it would seem that the foliage was more compact and less rangy than when 'Sunray' 4n was used as the pod parent with 'No.5'. This was also the case in the *Cym. Foxfire Gem* (x *Cym. Valley Angel*) and *Cym. Foxfire Star* (x *Cym.*

Eastern Star) crosses. The main reason that we have used 'Sunray' 4n as a pod parent more than a pollen parent is that it tends to hold a pod relatively easily. We have had less success when it was used as the pollen parent.

Another observation from our crosses using *Cym. Rose Armstrong 'Sunray' 4n* is that 'Sunray' seems to be very dominant for yellow colour. In crosses where a green percentage could have been expected, no greens were present. In crosses where the other parent was white or carried white genes, no whites have appeared to date.

'Sunray' 4n seems to impart huge flower size to a small percentage of its progeny as evidenced over a range of crosses. Its main fault as a parent is that it contributes an untidy growth habit to some of its progeny.

When *Cym. Eastern Star 'Kawano'* became available it introduced the large *Cym. Claudona* labellum through its *Cym. Sleeping Spring* (*Claudona* x *Sleeping Beauty*) parent. We made a handful of crosses using *Cym. Eastern Star*, most of which were strain development crosses. The exception was the 100% pure colour *Cym. Foxfire Star* (x *Cym. Rose*



Cym. Foxfire Star 'Lemon Butter' (*Eastern Star 'Kawano'* x *Rose Armstrong 'Sunray' 4n*) First flowering of this attractive early August pure colour tetraploid which on subsequent flowerings improved its size, shape and flower count

Armstrong 'Sunray' 4n) cross which produced a range of pure colour lemons and yellows including the varieties 'Tulip', 'Rapture' and 'Lemon Butter'. As anticipated, a percentage of the seedlings inherited very large labellum. Spoilage due to cold damage was considerable in all of our *Cym.* Eastern Star crosses and consequently the balance of most of the strain development crosses was dumped.

Two pure colour crosses made in 1993, *Cym.* Foxfire Sonata (Rose Armstrong 'Sunray' 4n x Sleeping Nymph 'June') and *Cym.* Foxfire Generation (Kathie Lovell 'Yowie Bay' 4n x Sleeping Nymph 'New Generation') are producing some rewarding results. So far the *Cym.* Foxfire Sonatas have all been yellow or lemon. No greens have yet appeared. The better seedlings have had very good shape and substance although at the bottom end of the cross the results have been worse than expected. There are still a number of seedlings to flower from the *Cym.* Foxfire Sonata cross and if the initial results are a reliable indication there should be some nice surprises. A later version of the cross using *Cym.* Sleeping Nymph 'Glacier' has still to reach flowering size.

Although we did not end up with many seedlings from the *Cym.* Foxfire Generation cross, those that we flowered all had the vibrant non-fading colour of the *Cym.* Kathie Lovell parent. Most had arching stems. Fortunately there was a percentage that inherited upright stems from the *Cym.* Sleeping Nymph parent as well as fine shape, high flower count and good productivity. We gave the most useable seedling from the cross the varietal name 'Electric'.

Another 1993 cross was *Cym.* (Rose Armstrong 'Sunray' 4n x Tracey Reddaway 'Foxfire'). The *Cym.* Tracey Reddaway was from our remake of the cross using *Cym.* Coraki 'Norah' 4n. 'Norah' carries the pure colour factor but whether this has been passed on to *Cym.* Tracey Reddaway 'Foxfire' can only be tested over time. A promising pure colour carrier appeared from the cross but once again from a tiny plant in a 100mm pot with one flower. The bulk of this particular cross is yet to flower so we will hopefully be able to look forward to even better results.

It is interesting to note the different results that we have obtained so far from

several varieties of *Cym.* Sleeping Nymph used in our breeding program. The varieties 'June', 'Glacier', 'New Generation', 'Tetramist' and 'Perfection' have all been used. Of the two ice greens my pick would initially have been 'Glacier' rather than 'New Generation'. Although we have flowered more seedlings from more crosses using 'New Generation' than we have from 'Glacier'. 'New Generation' appears to be the more consistent parent so far. There may be cause to review this assessment when more seedlings from 'Glacier' begin to flower. A *Cym.* Sleeping Nymph sibling cross ('Glacier' x 'June') has begun to flower. So far on a limited flowering the colours have been evenly split between ice green and the darker green of 'June' with the ice green seedlings having the better shape. Because most of the seedlings flowered on small plants in 100mm pots a more accurate assessment will have to wait until the plants increase in size.

'New Generation' has certainly shown a tendency to produce whites and ice greens when crossed with normal coloured whites, which would indicate that it is not carrying inactivated pink or red genes



Cym. Foxfire Star 'Rapture' (Eastern Star 'Kawano' x Rose Armstrong 'Sunray' 4n) One of the better shaped flowers from the cross. 'Rapture' was the only flower that came close to being green



Cym. Foxfire Sonata 'Sunbeam' (Rose Armstrong 'Sunray' 4n x Sleeping Nymph 'June') An August flowering flat light yellow. The best of the cross were good quality yellows



Cym. Foxfire Sonata 'Sunrise' (Rose Armstrong 'Sunray' 4n x Sleeping Nymph 'June') A well balanced August flowering yellow. Shows more of the *Cym. Sleeping Nymph* side of its ancestry than the *Cym. Rose Armstrong* side



Cym. Foxfire Generation (Kathie Lovell 'Yowie Bay' 4n x Sleeping Nymph 'New Generation') This *Cym. Foxfire Generation* is typical of the intense non-fading colour that characterised the cross

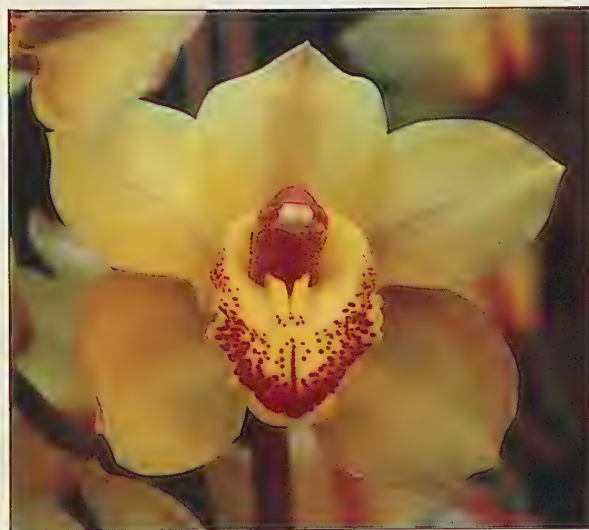
from its *Cym. Durham Castle* ancestry. When *Cym. Sleeping Nymph 'Glacier'* was crossed with *Cym. Trigo Royale 'C-1'* which tends to breed as a white when crossed with other whites of white background, a percentage of pinks and whites with pink or red striping appeared. Although the evidence is not conclusive, my suspicion is that 'Glacier' may be carrying inactivated genes for pink colour. If so, this will affect the way it behaves in strain development crosses with normal coloured white parents by increasing the blush and pink percentage of the normal

coloured component. 'Tetramist' seems to impart vivid colour and large labellum while 'June' passes on high productivity to a significant percentage of its progeny.

In 1996 we began to use *Cym. Pharaoh's Gold 'John's Delight' 4n* and some of its progeny in our breeding program. 'John's Delight' 4n is an intense non-fading canary yellow pure colour which will carry arching stems of 20 or more flowers early in the season. It is susceptible to cold burn around the edge of the labellum but this fault does not seem to occur to any degree in its progeny. Well known Sydney

grower Gordon Giles, made several crosses using *Cym. Pharaoh's Gold 'John's Delight' 4n* as a parent. We were able to obtain a few seedlings in bud, two of which showed excellent potential.

Cym. Pharaoh's Star 'Desert Sunset', a pure colour carrier, won Standard Cymbidium of the Year for us at the Cymbidium Club of Australia and Reserve Champion at the Central Coast Hunter Region Cymbidium Society Show at Lake Haven in 1999. It is indicative of the quality that is being achieved in pure colour carriers from strain development crosses. A number



Cym. Tracey Reddaway 'Foxfire' (Coraki 'Norah' 4n x Trigo Royale 'Cream') From our remake using *Cym. Coraki 'Norah' 4n* this *Cym. Tracey Reddaway* carried around 12 flowers well arranged on upright spikes



Cym. (Rose Armstrong 'Sunray' 4n x Tracey Reddaway 'Foxfire') A first flowering pure colour carrier which produced one large flower from a tiny plant in a 100mm pot. It already shows fine shape and excellent balance. The result will be interesting from a large plant



Miriam Ann Orchids

Alan & Miriam Merriman
89 Levy Street,
Glenbrook NSW 2773
The Orchid People

Sydney's only one stop Orchid Shop

We carry a large range of
orchid requisits

Port Pots always in stock

We have a large range of

Tassie Spag. Moss in all pack sizes

Stakes - Water Breakers

Nie-co Rolls

Thermometers

PH and EC Meters

Sydney Agent for Woolf Orchidculture

ALAN'S FERTILIZER

HANDBOOK

Price \$10.45 including postage

ALAN'S PEST and DISEASE

HANDBOOK

Price \$18.70 per copy including postage

* Nursery open most weekends

for all your orchid requisits

* Growing classes held monthly

PHONE: 0247 395 141

Fax 0247 398 090

email: mirannorchids@emUNET.com.au

web: www.emUNET.com.au/~mirannorchids/

BANKCARD, MASTERCARD AND VISA

Do you love Cymbidiums and Paphiopedilums?

*The Cymbidium Society of
America invites you to join*

Membership includes six issues
of the colourful
Orchid Adventures magazine

**CURRENT ANNUAL DUES
US\$30.00**

(Includes Surface mail postage)

ADD US\$20.00 for overseas Air Mail

[VISA, MASTERCARD, JCB or
cheques in U.S. funds only]

c/o Matthew Swift,
Membership Secretary
6658 Carnelian Street,
Rancho Cucamonga,
CA 91701-4515 USA

Phone/Fax 909-483-5590

E-mail cymsociety@prodigy.net

CYMBIDIUMS AUSTRALIA



Cym. Pharaoh's Gold 'John's Delight' 4n A non-fading June flowering pure colour canary yellow tetraploid. 'John's Delight' seems to pass its best qualities on to its progeny

of factors had come together to produce a flower of exhibition shape, good size and flower arrangement and beautiful colour. *Cym. (Pharaoh's Gold x Cronulla) 'Karen'*, a pure colour carrier, is also being used in our pure colour tetraploid breeding program. It has rounded petal ends and shape reminiscent of its parent, *Cym. Cronulla 'The Khan'*. It is also very productive and carries up to 20 flowers to the stem.

From 1996 to 1999 there was a necessary slowing of the pure colour tetraploid development program while waiting for seedlings from our earlier crosses to flower. We had made most of the neces-

sary crosses using better quality parents in our breeding bank. Sadly due to lack of room at the time many crosses had deteriorated after remaining in community pots for several years and had to be dumped. The time lag before a useable number of good quality progeny were gained from earlier crosses was a source of frustration. Fortunately the wait is over there have been a number of very useable pure colour carriers and pure colour seedlings appearing over the last few seasons as evidenced in this series of articles.

The pure colour tetraploid development program is moving ahead again at an



*Cym. Pharaoh's Star 'Desert Sunset' (Pharaoh's Gold 'John's Delight' 4n x Lunara 'Gold Star') A prize winning tetraploid pure colour carrier which is indicative of the quality of the better *Cym. Pharaoh's Gold* progeny*



Cym. Sleeping Nymph 'Glacier' (Sleeping Beauty x Wyanga) There are a number of crosses from 'Glacier' approaching flowering size. 'Glacier' has the potential to outdo 'New Generation' in the overall quality of its progeny but will that potential be realised?



Cym. (Pharaoh's Gold x Cronulla) 'Karen' This orange tetraploid pure colour carrier is reminiscent of its *Cym.* Cronulla 'The Khan' parent in shape. It is highly productive and can carry up to 20 flowers to the stem

accelerated pace. The new generation of pure colours and pure colour carriers provides a source of material for further development. Several of the more useful *Cym.* Mem. Merv Dunns have been incorporated into the development program. Some of those bred from the yellow *Cym.* Sleeping Ransom 'Blazing Gold' have compact foliage while others are white having been bred from a white *Cym.* Sleeping Ransom. We have also flowered some lovely seedlings from the tetraploid

pure colour carrier cross of *Cym.* (Kathie Lovell 'Yowie Bay' 4n x Kelly's Winter 'Patricia').

The possible combinations are constantly increasing. The widening gene bank makes it much easier to compensate for any faults in the future development of pure colour tetraploids. The strain development crosses remain integral to the continued improvement of pure colour tetraploids. This provides an ongoing source of variation to further improve the

pure colour strains. It is rewarding to know that tetraploid pure colour carriers are of a standard where they can hold their own in any company. Despite the fact that The Tetraploid Pure Colour Experience could span several lifetimes, my involvement with it in this lifetime has certainly been an absorbing experience.

Peter Rochfort
Foxfire Orchids
PO Box 639 Gosford
NSW 2250



Cym. (Kathie Lovell 'Yowie Bay' 4n x Kelly's Winter 'Patricia') A spectacular tetraploid pure colour carrier which has *Cym.* Winter Wonder 'Icicle' in its ancestry



Cym. Mem. Merv Dunn 'Ultimate' (Sleeping Nymph x Sleeping Ransom) A pure colour white tetraploid which will be useful in further development of this type. Some of the high quality pure colour carriers should provide ideal complements

Australian Cymbidium Society

2003 Annual General Meeting

President's Report

For the Australian Cymbidium Society 2003 peaked with the extremely successful National Show in Ararat in September.

Thanks to Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria (COSV) for the successful running of the National Show. Dave Allen and his team performed miracles as usual.

Thank you to all the major sponsors – **Fleurijn Orchids Holland**, **Van Schaik's BIO-GRO**, and **Ararat Rural City** who sponsor the Cymbidium Festival each year at Ararat and provided the Town Hall venue and staff to help stage the show. Thanks also go to the orchid enthusiasts who help make the show a smooth running event. Our appreciation goes to all the other sponsors who kindly donated to enhance the National Show.

Congratulations to all the winners for the excellent displays of cymbidiums. The standard of displays keeps increasing each year and many thanks to all the *Cymbidium* lovers who work so hard to provide such a visual delight. The increase in number to 32 displays is a sure indication of the continuing development of the National Show and its high standing in the orchid community.

We welcomed international visitors from Holland and New Zealand and many members travelled from New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia along with members from Victoria who participated far from home.

The new Leon and Wim Van Rijn award category from Fleurijn Orchids Holland saw increased participation as members begin to understand the special factors that make a top cut flower *Cymbidium*.

A big thank you to Ern Kettle who was Co-Registrar of Judges for the National Show. The smooth running of the judging segment by Ern and his team from COSV made our



Helen Stretch, ACS President.

Judge's tasks so much easier for the selection of winners. Many thanks to all the accredited *Cymbidium* Judges from all the states who participated.

Eleven national awards were given at the National Show – one AM, six HCC's, one AQ, two Certificates of Excellence for Distinctive Feature, and one Certificate of Excellence for Outstanding Culture. Congratulations to all recipients of National Awards as these are recognition of expertly grown and interesting cymbidiums.

The dinner dance held on the Saturday night was very well attended and a happy evening was enjoyed by all present.

The presentation of an Australian Cymbidium Society Award for Service to Ern Kettle in recognition of his service to the promotion of cymbidiums was the highlight of the night. Through his efforts as COSV Registrar of Judges, his display of keen knowledge, teaching, and enthusiasm for cymbidiums, he is a worthy recipient of the award that has, in the past, included Alvin Bryant, Dean Roesler, Syd

Monkhouse, Bob Nicole and John Gulbis. Ern is also known for his participation in all aspects of the club life and is famous for his ability to entertain and amuse with his story telling at functions. Brian Noble expertly spoke of Ern's abilities and introduced us to other aspects of Ern's horticultural involvement. Congratulations Ern, we almost had you speechless on the night.

The Delegates to the Australian Cymbidium Society are to be congratulated for the spirit of co-operation in making sure the National Show is the premier event on the calendar each year. As each of the agenda items are discussed and decided we have a sense of achievement in growing closer links with all the states. The fine-tuning of the Rules and the Minimum Show Schedule promotes greater unity and professionalism of our society.

This year as we meet our goals include reviewing our path so far and confirming the By-Laws (decisions made at previous meetings not necessarily in our Constitution); a clearer understanding of Rules and Regulations regarding our National Show including measures to improve record keeping; and, enabling the ACS to operate with a better financial structure and control.

Many thanks to retiring Delegates: Alan Cushway (NSW) and Dean Roesler (SA). We welcome the new Delegates: Alec Canala (SA) and Peter Moore (NSW).

I would like to thank especially Treasurer David Allen for his attention to the ACS financial affairs and our Secretary Rob Smith for his extensive work keeping us all informed of current issues and his application to the role.

I would like to thank everyone for your support and encouragement over the past year.

Helen Stretch
President

SAGE Horticultural Cymbidium Seedling of the Year 2003



Cym. Butterfly Kisses 'Viridian'. Owner/Hybridiser: Nado lenkic (Springfield Orchids)

Since the inception of the Cymbidium Seedling of the Year competition the three generally recognised size classes and a category for novelty type cymbidiums of any size have been recognised. While various sizes and styles of *Cymbidium* have won the award, this year's winner is the first time the *Cymbidium* judged best in the novelty class has gone on to become Seedling of the Year.

Congratulations to Nado Lenkic of Western Australia who hybridised, grew and exhibited this year's winner Cym. Butterfly Kisses 'Viridian' (*floribundum* x Bold Move) and Nado has written the following about his plant:

Cym. Butterfly Kisses 'Viridian'

What a pleasant surprise and honour it was when I was told that my Cym. Butterfly Kisses 'Viridian' had won this prestigious award. At the time (a Saturday afternoon), I was reporting some cymbidiums while listening to the races. This delightful early blooming green cocktail miniature, with distinctive peloric markings, is a victory for a completely different line of breeding to the traditional "big and shapely is bet-

ter" philosophy. I wasn't aware that the plant had been nominated by the WA judging panel to represent the Cymbidium Orchid Club of Western Australia in this competition. I would like to congratulate the delegates who voted for this plant for their foresight in accepting something rather diverse, and hope it encourages others to pursue their hybridising dreams – based on what appeals to them rather than necessarily sticking to conventional lines.

Background:

In 2002, I registered the Cym. Butterfly Kisses cross, which is (*floribundum* 'Dan' x Bold Move 'Madame Butterfly'). The crossing was made in late October 1996 with pollen from 'Madame Butterfly' being retained from May of that year. Seedlings from the cross came back from the lab in late September 1998. In early July 2002, I flowered my first seedling – a rather appealing light polychrome yellow miniature, with peloric markings and one stem of 13 blooms. The second to flower was in April 2003 – a pendulous yellow with no peloric markings but a bold deep red barred lip. 'Viridian'

was the third of the cross to flower. It started to open on 6th May 2003 with one raceme of nine blooms and was in a 150mm pot (potted on from a 100mm pot less than three weeks earlier). When shown at the Cymbidium Orchid Club of Western Australia on the 19th May, it received a very favourable reaction and won both the Popular Vote and Judges Choice of the evening.

Parentage:

Cym. floribundum 'Dan' is a typical compact tiny red/brown with pendulous racemes that blooms in late October in Perth. *Cym. Bold Move* 'Madame Butterfly', as mentioned in my 2003 catalogue, initially opens as a green but with time takes on a rather yellow appearance. It has a deep crimson barred lip, with solid red wedges on the lower half of the ventral sepals, bisected by single yellow keels. A reliable bloomer in mid April, it is heat tolerant and multi-spikes with up to 12 flowers on an upright raceme. It is also delightfully fragrant. 'Madame Butterfly' can be seen on page 48 of the August/September 2002 edition of the Australian Orchid Review. It is the flower on the left of the top row. The grex *Cym. Bold Move* (registered by me in 1993) was first made in 1986 by my brother Simon Lenkic, a leading and innovative breeder in South Australia for nearly thirty years. It resulted from coupling *Cym. Cleo's Melody* 'Freakout' with *Cym. Peter Pan* 'Greensleeves' 4n.

Why was the *Cym. Butterfly Kisses* crossing made?

I first started to use both *Cym. Cleo's Melody* 'Freakout' and the best of its *Cym. Bold Move* progeny as parents in 1993, because I've always been attracted to cymbidiums that are different, whether it be because of their perfume, variegated foliage, spots, stripes, feathering etc. With the *Cym. Bold Moves*, their peloric sepal markings, their early flowering properties (April/May), and their fragrance, together with their tetraploid background and that the species *Cym. ensifolium* was one of the grandparents made them attractive breeding propositions. Whilst 'Freakout' and the *Cym. Bold Moves*

were interesting in their own right, they had the weaknesses of being rather slow growers and their shape needed improving. A number suffered from that unsightly "ticking" or "ensifolium crud" as the Americans are apt to call it.

Cym. Butterfly Kisses 'Viridian'

Overall, they were a bit dull coloured, and with a tendency to develop rot. Also, the form of the blooms was somewhat sloppy, particularly when 'Freakout' was mated to large or standard size cymbidiums. Hence, I've always viewed *Cym. Cleo's Melody* 'Freakout' and the *Cym. Bold Moves* as necessary stepping stones to better future generations, where hopefully, a lot of their obvious faults would be eliminated with the careful selection of partners. In using *Cym. floribundum* 'Dan', I reasoned that miniature pelorics with better growing qualities, guaranteed early flowering, removal of "ticking", and a better-formed flower would result. Based on my observation and experience using the darker forms of *Cym. floribundum*, I also expected a greater variety of colours to eventuate.



Nado Lenkic with daughter, Sheridan left, son, Michael and wife Christine.

An outstanding crossing?

Three plants to flower to date makes it a little premature to pass judgement. However, the results are certainly encouraging. The next couple of years will tell me a lot about the value of the *Cym. Butterfly Kisses* cross.

Where to now with *Cym. Butterfly Kisses* 'Viridian'?

From experience, I've learnt not to move too quickly with promising first flowering seedlings. They have to prove themselves in successive years before I'm prepared to do anything with them. One thing is pretty certain though – it is unlikely to have any future as a stud plant as it bred on a triploid (i.e.3n) cross. I'm looking forward to April/May, when hopefully, 'Viridian' will flower for the second time. Currently, it has six new growths and probably about a year left in the existing 150mm pot. By the way, as a bonus, it also has a sweet light perfume.

Nado Lenkic
Kalamunda, WA

Bob Campbell of SAGE Horticultural is the sponsor of the SAGE Cymbidium Seedling of the Year competition and his ongoing and generous support is most appreciated by the Australian Cymbidium Society and its member state clubs. Bob is well known in Victorian orchid and horticultural circles and, while not a *Cymbidium* fanatic himself, is a keen gardener and horticulturist with an interest in plants of all types.

While attending last year's ACS Annual General Meeting, the state delegates took the opportunity to visit SAGE Horticultural, to both meet and personally thank Bob for his sponsorship, and he was kind enough to give the delegates a tour of the factory and demonstrate some of the products they make on site, or import from overseas. With a large part of SAGE Horticultural business coming from their consultancy and customised growing house service there is little Bob doesn't know about controlled environments and heating, cooling and watering systems, whether for the largest imaginable commercial operations to the smallest domestic situation. SAGE Horticultural is one of the few operations which can supply

equipment and products for a whole range of specialist horticultural applications; made to order growing houses of various types; the materials to build your own; irrigation equipment, heating, cooling or ventilation equipment; humidity, watering, fertilising and other controllers; pots, potting mixes, fertilisers and associated products; commercial size automated potting machines and, of course, SAGE Horticultural's own fertilisers and plant conditioners Vitall and Vitall Plus, developed in conjunction with university researchers. For anyone who doesn't have the opportunity to visit SAGE Horticultural at their premises at 121 Herald Street, Cheltenham, Victoria, their website www.sagehort.com.au should prove interesting to any orchid grower, gardener or horticulturist.

Once again, the ACS expresses its thanks to Bob for his long term support and his foresight in offering his initial support to a fledgling organisation and a new and different competition back in 1995.

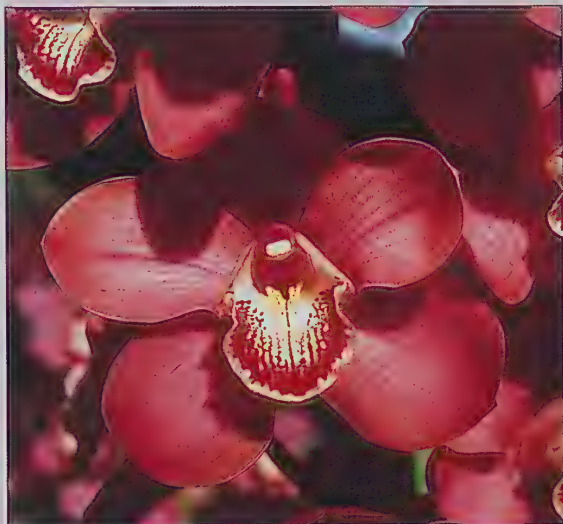
Rob Smith
24 William Hunter Court, Rosebud, Victoria 3939

Best Large Flower Cymbidium

Cym. (Lancashire Rose x Sylvan Globe)

New South Wales Nomination

Cym. Evelyn Victoria
(Lancashire Rose x Sylvan Globe)
Owner: G Kovacs
Hybridiser: Bryants Orchids



Victorian Nomination

Cym. Kimberley Winter
(Kelly's Winter x Allumination)
Owner: Otto Wende
Hybridiser: Dean Roesler



South Australian Nomination

Cym. (Tracey Reddaway x Kelly's Winter)
Owner/Hybridiser: Moss Bray



Western Australian Nomination

Cym. (Red Beauty x Karen)
Owner/Hybridiser: Kevin Butler (Ezi-Gro Orchids)



Best Intermediate Cymbidium

Cym. (Lancashire Rose x Ruby Eyes)

New South Wales Nomination

Cym. (Khan Flame x Spring Surf)

Owner: Peter Gibson

Hybridiser: Bryants Orchids



Victorian Nomination

Cym. (Culpaulin x Dolly)

Owner: Jan and Andy Leamon

Hybridiser: Mini World Orchids



South Australian Nomination

Cym. (Lancashire Rose x Ruby Eyes)

Lancashire Ruby

Owner: W Thomas

Hybridiser: Neville Schaefer (Schaefer's Orchids)



Western Australian Nomination

Cym. (Winter Beach x Christopher)

Owner/Hybridiser: Kevin Butler (Ezi-Gro Orchids)



Best Miniature Cymbidium

Cym. (Brook Street x Ruby Eyes)

New South Wales Nomination

Cym. Katy's Gold (Pharoah's Gold x Katydid)

Owner: Mal Ferguson

Hybridiser: Mini World Orchids



Victorian Nomination

Cym. (Brook Street x Ruby Eyes)

Owner: David and Carolin Allen

Hybridiser: Andrew Easton (Geyserland Orchids)



South Australian Nomination

Cym. Owzat (Willunga Royal x Ruby Eyes)

Owner: Alec Canala

Hybridiser: Deane Mills (Mills Orchids)



Western Australian Nomination

Cym. Hayley (Katie's Dream x Ruby Eyes)

Owner: Keith Podger

Hybridiser: Kevin Butler (Ezi-Gro Orchids)



Best Novelty Cymbidium

Cym. Butterfly Kisses 'Viridian'

New South Wales Nomination

Cym. (Jessie Blakiston x Cronulla)

Owner: Mal Ferguson

Hybridiser: Mini World Orchids



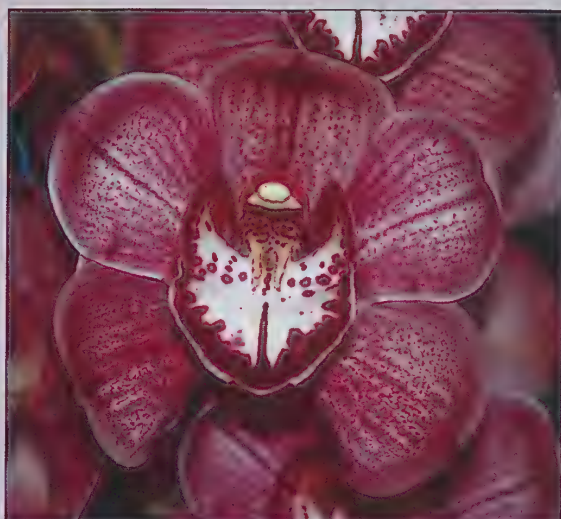
Victorian Nomination

Cym. (Tracey Reddaway x Red Beauty)

Alexandra Beauty

Owner: Jan and Andy Leamon

Hybridiser: Moss Bray



South Australian Nomination

Cym. (Tethys x So Bold)

Owner: Alec Canala

Hybridiser: Andrew Easton (Geyserland Orchids)



Western Australian Nomination

Cym. (*florabundum* x Bold Move)

Butterfly Kisses 'Viridian'

Owner/Hybridiser: Nado Lenkic

(Springfield Orchids)



A Fork in the Road

Text and photography by Peter Gibson

Occasionally cymbidiums produce split or divided spikes although, usually, the resultant flowerings are substandard and only of interest because of the rarity of this phenomenon occurring. The flowering of our plant of *Cym. Kelly's Winter 'Lassiter's Gold'* as it developed in the 2003 flowering season was, I believe, a little more spectacular than the usual split spike flowering.

Early on in the spike's development it was obvious that this would not be a normal flowering with it becoming apparent as the spike developed that it was producing a branching type habit with two distinct inflorescences on the one raceme. The accompanying photograph shows the eventual result with a total of eleven blooms of normal shape and proportion.

What caused this unusual flowering, or if the plant will ever do it again, is unknown but it certainly drew a lot of interest and provided a talking point when benched at our local CSA(NSW) monthly meeting.

Peter Gibson
9 Hayes Place

Minto, New South Wales 2566



ORCHID SPECIAL A&B FERTILISERS

Food for all Orchid Species
Crystalline — fully water soluble — especially manufactured for better orchids. Rich in 8 essential mineral trace elements.

ORCHID SPECIAL A (Yellow Compound) 11.13.16

Applied at initiation of flower spikes and continued through to the end of flowering. The high phosphorus and potassium and the low nitrogen content stimulates flowering and ensures a better bloom.

ORCHID SPECIAL B (Blue Compound) 30.4.8

For established plants, applied at completion of flowering through to initiation of flower spikes. Young and developing orchids should be fed regularly the whole year. The high nitrogen stimulates plant growth and plant vigour. Packed in 500g and 3kg units. Periodic feeding 15g in 5 litres of water. Regular feeding 2g in 5 litres of water.

Campbell Orchid Special A&B Fertilisers "just for good orchids"

For the name of your local supplier contact:

NSW: Products of Excellence (02) 9417 0277, Beresford Park Nursery Supplies (02) 4966 5477, Frank Slattery Orchids (02) 9150 7985. ACT: C.I.C. Supplies (02) 6241 7477. VIC: Fertool Distributors (03) 9796 4433. QLD: Bunnell Agencies (07) 3394 2211, J.C. & A.T. Searle (07) 5497 2022. WA: Nurserymens Supplies (08) 9353 2536. SA: Munns Lawn Co. P/L (08) 8277 8000. NT: Tropigro (08) 8984 3200.

A product of

COLIN CAMPBELL (CHEMICALS) PTY. LTD.

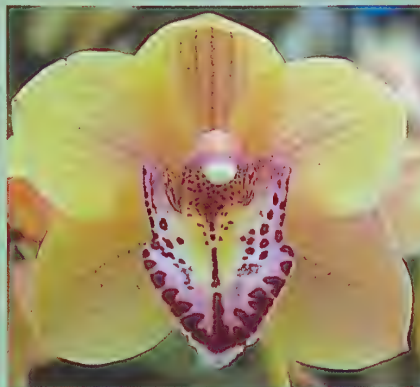
5 Blackfriar Place, Wetherill Park, NSW 2164
Telephone (02) 9725 2544 Fax: (02) 9804 7768
P.O. Box 6789, Wetherill Park, NSW 2164.

AOR 037

GLENWOOD ORCHIDS Pty. Ltd.

Introducing...

(Ovette x Operetta)
"Golden Elf". 4n



From a breeding program that is producing outstanding shape

Some years ago we set out to produce mini-Cymbidiums devoid of a common fault inherent in most *Cym. pumilum* progeny, namely narrow petals and basal sepals that furled backwards. A test cross was made that introduced genes from our *Cym. Operettas*.

The result was our *Cym. Dragon Song* "White Opal".

Using a chance tetraploid *Cym. Ovette* we produced *Cym. "Golden Elf"*.

A few years ago we flowered *Cym. Operetta* "Pink Duet" (from *Cym. Operetta x Operetta*). This clone has an 80mm flower with fabulous shape. We are due to flower "Pink Duet" x *Cym. Dolly* "Featherhill" in 2005.

Our future seedling lists will be of interest to those seeking quality miniatures.

Our contact details are:

Post: 1265 Western Port Hwy Langwarrin Vic 3910

Phone: (03) 9782 2668 **Fax:** (03) 9782 2469

Web Site: www.glenorchids.com.au

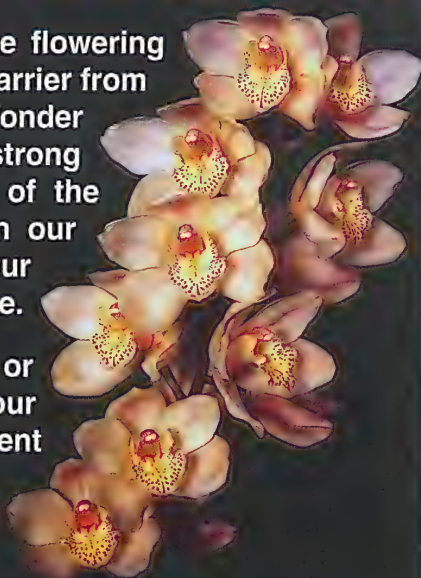
Email: glenorchids@ebbs.com.au

Visitors are always welcome — see Melways Map 136-G-3 for our location

AOR 122

FOXFIRE ORCHIDS

'Dawn Lights' is a June flowering tetraploid pure colour carrier from our cross of Winter Wonder 'Connie' and Rose Armstrong 'Sunray 4n'. It is one of the quality parents used in our tetraploid pure colour development programme.



Write, phone, fax or E-mail us to receive your free copy of our current catalogue.

Foxfire Sunray
'Dawn Lights'

P.O. Box 639, Gosford, N.S.W. 2250
Phone/Fax: (02) 4374 1353
Email: foxfireorchids@optusnet.com.au

AOR105

"The longest lasting flowers that I know..."

Four months is a long time... imagine a Cymbidium in flower for four whole months!

This is the reality of our favourite standard yellow Cymbidium.

Tracey Reddaway 'Sungold' has flowers that last from mid June to mid October most years here at Gawler. It is also very easy to grow and flower... our big display plants often carry 2 spikes per bulb. The bright yellow flowers do not fade during their 4 months on display. For details of other fine plants please see our latest Catalogue, sent free on request.

Free catalogue available

In our regular Cymbidium Catalogue you will find a large range of miniatures, intermediates and standards. Most are selected for eye appeal plus ease of growth and flowering.

Ask for your free catalogue today
We are open from June to October inclusive.
6 days a week, 10am to 4pm, closed Tuesdays.

Other times by appointment

Peter Chiles Orchids

5 Peacock Avenue GAWLER SA 5118
Phone: (08) 85223883

Dural Orchids Australia

Our 2004 catalogue is now available containing new mericlones and seedling crosses. Send self-addressed envelope to:

Dural Orchids Australia
P.O. Box 3359, Dural, NSW 2158

Address: 702 Old Northern Road, Dural, NSW 2158
Open: 6 days (Mon-Sat) 9am-3pm
Phone: 61 2 9651 1294 (Sydney)
Mobile: 0413 209 781 or 0413 209 782
Email: OrchidsAustralia@hotmail.com

AOR168

HOW YOUR COMPUTER CAN HELP YOUR WINDOWSILL



If your sunny windowsill is lonely and in need of something green and flowery, log on now to the American Orchid Society's very popular Web site — *OrchidWeb®* — for helpful and extensive tips on orchid growing. Enjoy inspiring color photographs, a calendar of orchid events and other helpful orchid advice. Orchid Forum, developed as an information exchange platform, is visited regularly by novice and advanced growers throughout the world.

Founded in 1921, the AOS is the world's number-one orchid-information source — just ask 30,000 members worldwide. On-site membership application is available along with convenient, secured shopping in The AOS BookShop and Orchid Emporium.

American Orchid Society
Department AORMAG
16700 AOS Lane
Delray Beach, Florida 33446-4351
Telephone 561-404-2000
Fax 561-404-2100
E-mail TheAOS@aos.org
Web site orchidweb.org

AmOrchSoc

“Little Aussie Beauties”

A look at *Cymbidium suave* hybrids

Part 6

By Dean Roesler

The best-known and most widely distributed of the *Cym. suave* crosses made by Dr Miles Seton was the *Cym. Bunyip* grex registered in 1986. This occurred because germination was higher than in the others. Miles gave instructions to Adelaide Orchids, the laboratory that processed his pods, to use any seed left over for their own use if they wished to. This accounted for a number of *Cym. Bunyips* seen in South Australia. Extremely small populations of *Cym. suave* hybrids were produced by Miles, as he only ever had two flasks made of each cross. Difficulty in first producing pods then further disappointment with low germination rates can be attested to by fellow co-editors Rob and Noe Smith, who also share a passionate interest in this line of breeding.

Cym. Bunyip (*Carisona* x *suave*)

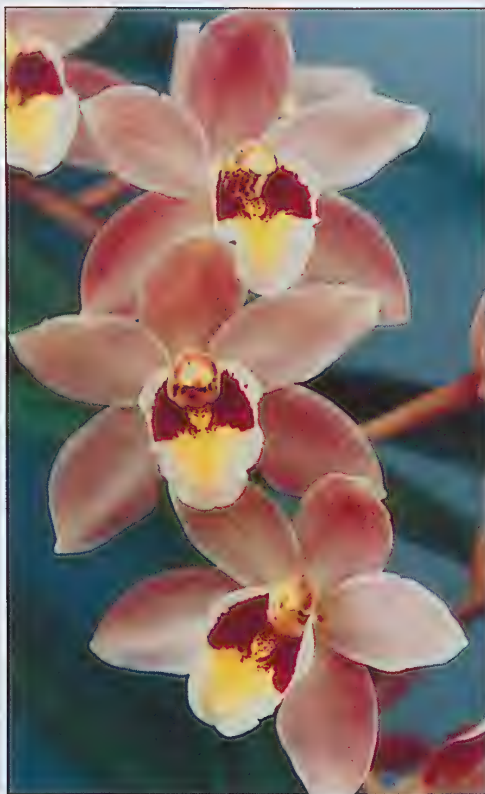
McBeans Orchids from East Sussex in the UK registered the *Cym. Carisona* cross in 1947. It was however, the firm of Stewart Orchids in California USA who used this small mid-pink standard for hybridising more than anyone else. In 1955 the cross of *Cym. Lillian Stewart* (*Balkis* x *Carisona*) made by them was registered and went on to become the most highly awarded *Cymbidium* grex in the world.

Two other of its progeny have had a marked effect in *Cymbidium* hybridising, *Cym. Khyber Pass* for the production of mainly red and pink standard size cymbidiums of a very high quality – and *Cym. Jessie Blakiston* used predominantly in Australia to produce a multitude of outstanding miniature and intermediate size cymbidiums in a wide range of colours, pinks, browns, through to reds and purples.

When Miles crossed *Cym. Carisona* with *Cym. suave* the results were more than even he could have hoped for. The pink colour came through in almost all the progeny, although as one would expect it is more in the lighter shades.

A walk down memory lane

Describing the *Cym. Bunyips* is like taking a trip down memory lane. Each one has specific meaning as depicted by its name –



Cym. Bunyip 'Precious Memories'



Cym. Bunyip 'Wendy Wills'



Cym. Bunyip 'Baragoot Lake'



Cym. Bunyip 'Wallaga Lake'



Cym. Bunyip 'Pink Parfait'

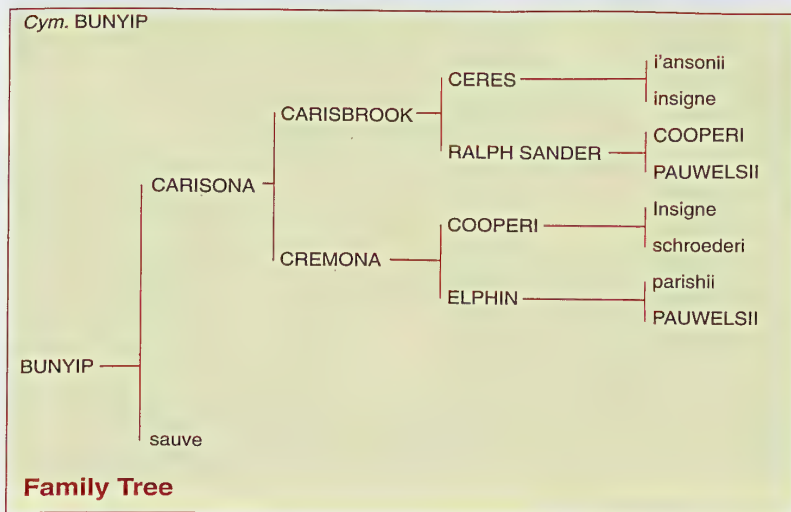
some after places, others after people, while others are best meant to describe their features. Both the grex name as well as the varietal name of any orchid should be pleasant sounding and meaningful. Keep this in mind when naming your next plant.

Cym. Bunyip 'Precious Memories'

Some orchids mean different things to different people. Take for instance one received as a gift from a special person, this becomes a most cherished possession. When Miles gave me a *Cym. Bunyip* to take home on one of our trips it became a treasured plant. Now when it flowers it reminds me of all the good times we had together and so I called it 'Precious Memories'. Its cream flowers have a beautiful pink overlay and its lip displays the classical back-to-front colour of many *Cym. suave* hybrids – with the front half being yellow and the back half dark burgundy.

Cym. Bunyip 'Wendy Wills'

Shortly after our first visit to Miles his wife Gwen passed away. Sometime later while in one of his orchid houses Miles fell, badly breaking a leg. Unable to crawl to the house he spent a cold and traumatic night outside, until discovered next day by a friend who came regularly to check on him. After this occurrence it was decided it would be in his best interest to have a housekeeper. On our next trip to Bermagui we were introduced to a delightful young lady by the name of Wendy Wills. I'm sure most of you can remember meeting someone and instantly knowing that you like and trust that person. Miles' new housekeeper was such a person and so I felt it fit-



ting to name one of his orchids after her, I'm sure he would have liked that too. *Cym. Bunyip 'Wendy Wills'* is one of the darkest pinks from this grex and is closest to the colour of its parent *Cym. Carisone 'Glendessary'*. Even the lip has similar features to that of 'Glendessary'.

Cym. Bunyip 'Baragoot Lake'

This smokey-pink *Cym. Bunyip* displays a pleasant softness about it and this is most evident in the lip where the usual dark bar extending to the base of the lip becomes a lighter broken band across the middle. Up to 24 flowers are carried on a spike. Unfortunately the plant has quite large foliage that detracts from its overall appearance. Its name too has special meaning. In our talks Wendy Wills spoke about the prawns to be caught just wading around at night with a light and dab net in nearby Baragoot Lake. While Miles spoke about the lobster pots in the shed that would catch us a good feed of this succulent seafood on our next trip to Bermagui. Sadly that trip was not to eventuate, for Miles passed away before it happened. However, when in flower *Cym. Bunyip 'Baragoot Lake'*, reminds me of those exciting plans.

Cym. Bunyip 'Wallaga Lake'

This is unlike any of the other *Cym. Bunyips*, its segments are brown. The buds remain green until they are almost about to open, when they suddenly turn brown/red. As the flowers open the base colour is bronze/green, which then changes to brown. The lip is most attractive – red with a yellow heart-shaped patch below the keel and yellow edging becoming more prominent toward the distal end. Its name is taken from Wallaga Lake near Bermagui – surrounded by majestic Mount Dromedary on one side and the Pacific Ocean on the other, this is a beautiful and peaceful locality.

Cym. Bunyip 'Pink Parfait'

A soft pink with flat flowers and a typical *Cym. suave* reverse-banded lip. Up to eighteen 50mm flowers are perfectly arranged on thin, semi-arching 68cm spikes. Faults can be found in most flowers. The lips on 'Pink Parfait' tend to drop slightly and roll on the distal end, while the pollen caps brown-off quickly in hot weather. I'm sure some of these faults can be attributed to South Australia's harsh climate and dramatic temperature fluctuations that more often than not occur when these plants are flowering.

In Part 7 of this series we will take a look at some more *Cym. Bunyips*. ■

Dean Roesler
20 Lawson Road
Kalbeeba, SA 5118



DAVID
KEANELLY
ORCHIDS

CYMBIDIUM ORCHIDS

Quality Cymbidium Mericlones for
the showbench or enthusiast
Telephone or Write for Catalogue

22 Emmett Street Golden Square Victoria 3555

Phone (03) 5442 4806 Mobile 0411 352 036

Email dkorchids@smartchat.net.au

AOR177

PHONE: 041 239 1989

TOM BURIAN ORCHIDS

- * EXCLUSIVE CYMBIDIUM MERICLONES
- * NO ORIGINALS RELEASED FROM A1-A4 – BEWARE OF PROLIFERATIONS
- * ALL SINGLE GROWTH "A" SIZE PLANTS AVAILABLE ONLY
- * A1 CHOC VALLEY 'SYLVIE' 4N AM/AOC
- * Refer to A.O.R. Feb/March 2001 for colour description. Has produced up to five spikes per growth/bulb with up to 17 flowers 115-125mm. Flowers in autumn, winter and spring. Clones \$20 each or two for \$35.
- * Community pots of six plants minimum @\$90 per pot * Flasks of 25 Mericlones will also be available @\$150 each. (ORDERS NOW BEING TAKEN.)
- ** Note – A limited run of plants is produced from the original plant. ** (Standard Cym)
- * A2 WINTER VALLEY 'EYE CATCHER' (4N) HCC/AOC (2003). Received its award just recently. A winter flowering showbench pink (Intermediate) with a bold red lip, upright spiking. Clones \$20 each, two for \$35 or three for \$45. Larger orders welcome. Flasks will also be available @\$85 for 25 plantlets, in about 6-9 months.
- * A3 STRATH MEADOWS 'TWO TONE' (4N). An award quality white with crimson overtone with a bright bold eye catching labellum. Upright spikes are produced from late June to August. Good show pot plant and breeder. Clones @\$15 each or two for \$25 (limited). (Standard Cym.)
- * A4 STRATH BEAUTY 'JULIANNE' (4N). An award quality green, with the most wide and bold labellum that I have seen. Upright spikes are produced in August. A **very limited number of clones** will be released from the original plant @\$25 each. A top breeder and some of her offspring should flower in 2004-2005. (Standard Cym.)
- WA orders – please add dipping charges via (PIRSA). Cash with order please.
- * Discounts apply to commercial orders * Thousands of new seedlings are currently growing on, enquiries welcome, on availability.

* * * * *

- * A5 Also available are a LIMITED NUMBER of STRATH WONDER 'CREAM PUFF' HCC/AOC Reserve Champion 1999 National Cym Show. A large standard cream/yellow and double spiking from one bulb with up to 15 flowers. Single growth clones @\$20 or two for \$30, three for \$40. * PLEASE LIST SUBSTITUTES WHEN ORDERING. *

*** Orders over \$250 are freight free anywhere in Australia. ***

FOR PRICE LIST – Send S.A.E. to:

TOM BURIAN ORCHIDS

R.S.D. 87, STRATHALBYN, S.A. 5255

Nursery at:- Lot 25 Heinjus Road
Strathalbyn, S.A. 5255

Phone: 041 239 1989

AOR182

Cymbidium devonianum

Text by Noe Smith – Photography by Rob Smith

October's general meeting of the Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria saw an outstanding example of the species *Cym. devonianum* benched by Paradisia Orchids. After being appraised by fourteen judges present on the night the plant received an Award of Merit (AM) of 80.8 points and two Certificates of Excellence – one for Outstanding Culture and the other for Superior Floral Display. As the accompanying photographs illustrate, the plant exhibited was displayed in a 300mm pot and carried a massed array of flowers on pendulous racemes that completely encircled the pot. Flower arrangement was particularly dense with each stem of flowers giving a bottle-brush-like effect. Foliage on the plant was especially clean and well presented for what is a difficult species to grow without leaf damage, fungal spotting, or leaf-tip die back. An excellent cultural effort from the plant persons at Paradisia.

Cym. devonianum's natural habitat is high in the foothills and mountain slopes of Bhutan, Nepal, India and northern Thailand at approximately 1,500-2,000 metres above sea level. This species grows in broken shade on mossy rocks and on trees where humus and leaf mould litter accumulate. *Cym. devonianum* prefers cool conditions and is intolerant of poor water quality and can be a difficult subject to grow successfully in more Mediterranean climates such as Adelaide in South Australia and where the poor water quality there compounds the problem. *Cym. devonianum*'s natural environment receives high rainfall and, consequently, good humidity and is exposed to good air movement at all times.

Cym. devonianum has been widely used in hybridising and has been a major contributor to many of the spring flowering miniature and intermediate sized cymbidiums. Usually dominating in the crossing for pendulous spike habit, *Cym. devonianum* hybrids are generally floriferous, attractive, and have distinctly marked near solid purple/red label-lums. Grexes such as Last Tango, Jack Hudlow, Miss Muffet, Sweet Devon, Plush Canyon, Brook Street, Tuffet, Cricket, Idyllic Glamour and Devon Parish established *Cym. devonianum* as an important stud plant and numerous hybrids are still made each year using *Cym. devonianum* itself, or its offspring, either in combination with each other or with other grexes to further the variety of hybrids influenced by this striking and unique *Cymbidium*. ■

Noe Smith
24 William Hunter Court
Rosebud, Victoria 3939



Cym. devonianum AM/COSV CE/COSV. Whole plant.



Cym. devonianum AM/COSV CE/COSV. Close up.

Australian Orchid Review

EDITOR:

David P. Banks, E-mail: dpbanks@ozemail.com.au

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE:

D. P. Banks, Ian Chalmers, Alan Merriman and Darryl Smedley

ADDRESS EDITORIAL TO:

The Editor, Australian Orchid Review,
14 McGill Street, Lewisham, NSW 2049 Australia
Phone: (02) 9560 6166 Fax: (02) 9560 6677
Email: aor@graphicworld.com.au

EDITORIAL ASSOCIATES:

Australia:

Queensland:

Alan Alvis, 36 Parklands Road, Calamvale 4116.
Ian Kubler, 10 Eucalyptus Street, Boondall, 4034
Frank Oelkers, 419 Robinson Road, Geebung 4034

North Queensland:

Ray Robinson, 23 Canara Street, Cranbrook 4814

Victoria:

Alan Hope, 14 Leonard Street, Deepdene 3103
Brian Milligan, 35 Tannock Street, North Balwyn 3104

New Zealand:

Graham Letts,
41 Elliffe Place, Andersons Bay,
Dunedin, New Zealand
Phone (03) 4542113

North America:

Robert Hamilton,
2439 Woolsey Street, Berkeley, CA 94705,
United States of America

Europe:

Rudolf Jenny,
Moosweg 9, 3112 Allmendingen,
Switzerland

The Official Publication of
the Orchid Society of New South Wales,
the Victorian Orchid Club and
the Australian Cymbidium Society.

TO JOIN AN ORCHID SOCIETY

contact these secretaries:

NSW: Leo Gleeson, P.O. Box 333,
Beverly Hills 2209
Phone: (02) 9759 5948
Email: osnsworchids@yahoo.com

QUEENSLAND: Maree Illingworth, P.O. Box
126BC Brown Plains 4118 Phone: (07) 3800 3213
Email: r.millingworth@uq.net.au

VICTORIA: Diane Sharam,
1 Tynan Street, West Preston, 3072
Phone: (03) 9478 9764

VICTORIA: Fred Stewart, 26 Bryson Grove,
Lower Templestowe 3107 Phone: (03) 9850 6185
Email: fred@blaze.net.au

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Coralie Hills, G.P.O. Box 730,
Adelaide 5001 Phone: (08) 8721 3213

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: R. McGrath, P.O. Box 58,
Como 6152 Phone: (08) 9367 9306

TASMANIA: Jan Dicker, G.P.O. Box 467,
Hobart 7001 Phone: (03) 6247 9636

NORTHERN TERRITORY: Tammie Coyne,
P.O. Box 38493, Winnellie 0821

Published and printed by

GRAPHIC WORLD

A.B.N. 27 003 714 967

14 McGill Street, Lewisham, NSW 2049 Australia.
Phone: (02) 9560 6166 Fax: (02) 9560 6677

While the Proprietors of the *Australian Orchid Review* endeavour to assure the reliability of advertising and editorial, neither the Proprietor of the "Australian Orchid Review" nor the Editor and the affiliated Orchid Societies can assume responsibility for the advice or transaction between advertisers and readers. The opinions and recommendations that may appear in this publication regarding the selection and use of specific plant-care products, including but not limited to pesticides, fungicides and herbicides, are those of the individual authors, and not those of the *Australian Orchid Review*, which neither adopts nor endorses such opinions and recommendations and disclaims all responsibility for them. When selecting and using such products, readers should seek and obtain the advice of the manufacturer and of responsible government departments.

ADVERTISERS INDEX

American Orchid Society	58
AOR	63
Australian Shade Wholesales Ltd	38
Brewster, D&P	24
B & T Ferns and Orchids	2
Burleigh Park Orchid Nursery	28
Campbell, Colin	57
Cedarvale Orchids	2
Cymbidium Society of America	48
Dark Star Orchids	37
David Keanelly Orchids	28, 61
Dural Orchids	58
Easy Orchids	24, 42
Foxfire Orchids	58
Florafest Orchids	38
Glenwood Orchids	57
Hills District Orchids	36
Juvelle Jewellery	28
K & H Orchids	38
Miriam Ann Orchids	48
Orchidaceous Books	2
Orchid Pot Company, The	3
Orchid Review, The	36
Orchadian, The	38
Peter Chiles Orchids	58
Peter's Glen Shade Houses	28
P & R Orchids	40
Royale Orchids	64
Smokey Cape Orchids	26
Subtropical Orchid Council Qld	39
Sydney International Orchid Fair	20
Tom Burian Orchids	61
Tinonee Orchids	24
Valley Orchids	42
Western Orchid Laboratories	22, 38

BUYER'S GUIDE

Buy, sell or swap. Five lines (approximately thirty words) for only \$30, each additional line (approximately six words) \$4 (includes GST).

AUSSIE BARK & PEAT can now be obtained on the South Coast. Grades vary from seedling to coarse. Contact: Derrick Taylor, 14 Marlo Street, Towradgi NSW 2518. Phone (02) 4284 3641. Give it a go mate!

ORCHID & HORTICULTURAL COURSES, DISTANCE EDUCATION

— Internationally Accredited Short Courses, Certificates, Diplomas. Over 300 courses including Cut Flower Orchids, Hydroponics, Tissue Culture, Nursery, Plant Varieties, Landscaping etc. FREE handbook: Phone 0755 304 855 or 03 9736 1882. Website: www.acs.edu.au or PO Box 2092, Nerang MC, Qld 4211.



Australian Orchid Review

WELCOMES EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Please ensure that all slides and photographs are clearly marked with the author's name and address

Address editorial to:

The Editor, D. P. Banks,
Australian Orchid Review,
14 McGill Street, Lewisham
NSW 2049 AUSTRALIA

Email:

dpbanks@ozemail.com.au

AOR 065

21 pages of
great orchid buys

ROYALE ORCHIDS

Specialist
Pleurothallid Section

New 2004 List New 2004 List New 2004 List

Acineta hennisia \$125.00
Acineta superba \$165.00
Aerangis articulata \$33.00
*Aerangis cryptodon \$23.00
*Aerangis elisii \$33.00
Aerangis splendens \$33.00
*Aerides falcata \$11.00
*Aerides krabiense \$27.50
Amesiella monticola \$38.50
*Anacheilium allenianii \$27.50
Anguloa uniflora \$17.50
Angraecum chevalieri \$22.00
Angraecum elephanticum \$33.00
Angraecum florum \$33.00
*Angraecum magdalena \$16.50
*Angraecum sesquipedale \$11.00
Brassavola nodosa \$11.00
Brassia verrucosa \$15.00
Bulbophyllum ambrosia \$27.50
Bulbophyllum blumei \$38.50
Bulbophyllum cupreum \$27.50
Bulbophyllum echinolabium \$165.00
*Bulbophyllum elisae \$22.00
Bulbophyllum leysianum \$27.50
Bulbophyllum lasiociliatum \$27.50
*Bulbophyllum longissimum \$44.00
Bulbophyllum odoratissimum \$27.50
Cirrhopetalum makoyanum \$27.50
Bulbophyllum patens \$27.50
Bulbophyllum retusiusculum \$27.50
*Bulbophyllum siamense \$33.00
Bulbophyllum sulawesii \$165.00
Bulbophyllum wendlandianum \$27.50
*Calanthe triplicata \$33.00
Cattleya aurantiaca 'Golden Dew' x self \$7.70
Cattleya gaskelliana var coerulea \$55.00
Cattleya lobata var. alba \$55.00
Cattleya loddigesii \$27.50
Cattleya mossiae 'Coerulea' x sib \$27.50
*Cattleya trianae \$44.00
Cattleya walkeriana 'Delicata' x sib \$27.50
Cattleya walkeriana 'The Chairman' x sib \$27.50
*Cattleya warneri var alba \$55.00
*Cattleya warneri 'Tito' \$44.00
Ceratostylis rubra \$27.50
Chilochista lunifera \$22.00

Chilochista viridiflava \$22.00
*Christensonia vietnamica \$27.50
Cochleanthes discolor \$33.00
Coelogyne flaccida \$22.00
Coelogyne mooreana \$38.50
*Coelogyne mooreana 'Brockhurst' FCC \$44.00
*Compantia falcata \$27.50
*Compantia ignea \$33.00
Coryanthes leucocorys \$125.00
Coryanthes masteriana \$200.00
Cynoches heronhausen 'Golden Ring' \$165.00
Cymbidium mastersii 'Geyserland' x self \$16.50
Cymbidium mastersii 'F1' x 'Geyserland' \$16.50
Cymbidium eburneum '3 Flower' \$8.80
Cymbidium erythraeum 'Paradise' AM/AOC \$22.00
Cyrtorchilus macranthum var. nanum \$33.00
*Dendrobium albosanguineum \$27.50
Dendrobium anosmum var superbum \$27.50
Dendrobium crumenatum \$22.00
Dendrobium dichrodes (Ex Mt. Obree) \$33.00
*Dendrobium formosum \$27.50
Dendrobium rhodostictum \$22.00
*Dendrobium sanguinolentum \$27.50
*Dendrobium sulawesense \$77.00
*Dendrobium tetragonum \$27.50
*Dendrobium unicum \$27.50
*Dendrobium parishii \$27.50
Dendrobium aurantiacum \$38.50
Dendrobium luzonense \$38.50
Dendrobium wenzelii \$27.50
*Dendrobium wenzelii 'Yellow' \$27.50
Dendrobium sp. (Rambler, Indonesia) \$33.00
Dendrobium compactum \$33.00
*Embreea rodrigiana \$125.00
*Encyclia dichroma \$27.50
Encyclia cochleata \$22.00
*Encyclia flabellifera \$27.50
*Encyclia megalantha \$33.00
*Encyclia odoratissima \$27.50
Eria vulpina \$27.50
*Eurychone rothschildiana \$33.00
Gongora dressleri \$66.00

Gongora gratulabunda \$125.00
Gongora histronica \$125.00
Gongora flaveola \$125.00
Gongora peruviana \$22.00
Gongora scaphephorus \$125.00
*Grammatophyllum citrinum \$27.50
Grastidium luzonense \$27.50
*Hygrochilus parishii \$38.50
Laelia anceps var. veitchiana 'Goodstuff' x self \$11.00
*Laelia founieri \$38.50
*Laelia perrinii \$11.00
*Laelia perrinii var amesiana \$44.00
*Laelia purpurata var coerulea \$55.00
*Laelia purpurata var carnea \$44.00
Laelia rupestris 'Brazilian Treasure' x self \$11.00
*Laelia tenebrosa \$33.00
*Leptotes bicolor \$27.50
Liparis compressa \$22.00
Liparis sp. 'Thailand' \$17.50
Lycaste bradeorum \$17.50
Lycaste skinneri var. alba 'Behar' x 'Jungle' \$11.00
*Malaxis striata \$27.50
*Maxillaria juegensii \$27.50
Maxillaria longissima \$27.50
*Maxillaria picta \$33.00
*Maxillaria striata \$11.00
*Miltonia candida \$27.50
*Miltonia flavescentia \$27.50
*Miltonia regnellii var albescens \$33.00
Miltonia spectabilis var moreliana \$33.00
Miltonia vexillaria \$33.00
*Mystacidium braeboniae \$16.50
Neofinetia falcata 'Amani Island' \$55.00
Neofinetia falcata \$27.50
*Octomeria gracilis \$22.00
Oestedeella schwienfurthianum \$7.70
*Oncidium croesus \$44.00
Oncidium crispum var. grandiflorum x sib \$88.00
*Oncidium sarcoodes \$38.50
Oncidium truliferum 'Royale' x self \$6.60
*Ornithophora radicans \$16.50
Osmoglossum pulchellum 'Royale' \$33.00
Paphiopedilum bellatulum \$80.00
Paphiopedilum callosum \$45.00

*Paphiopedilum ciliolare \$88.00
Paphiopedilum concolor \$80.00
Paphiopedilum delenatii \$44.00
*Paphiopedilum dianthum \$88.00
Paphiopedilum fowlei \$88.00
*Paphiopedilum gratixianum \$33.00
*Paphiopedilum hangianum \$400.00
Paphiopedilum haynaldianum var alba \$200.00
Paphiopedilum henryanum \$65.00
Paphiopedilum lowii \$80.00
Paphiopedilum parishii \$165.00
*Paphiopedilum purpuratum \$27.50
Paphiopedilum micranthum \$55.00
Paphiopedilum niveum \$88.00
*Paphiopedilum spicerianum \$22.00
Paph. sukhakulii \$33.00
*Paphiopedilum vejarutianum \$66.00
*Paphiopedilum villosum \$22.00
Pholidota imbricata \$27.50
Polystachys piersii \$22.00
Polystachys pubescens 'Gleneryrie' CBM/AOS \$22.00
Promenaea xanthina \$22.00
Pterocera longicalcareum \$27.50
*Pterocera semi-teretifolium \$27.50
*Rhynchostylis coelestis \$11.00
*Sarcophilus hartmannii \$11.00
*Sarcophilus hirticalcar \$22.00
Sedirea japonica \$27.50
Shoenorhiza juncifolia \$22.00
Shoenorhiza fragrans \$33.00
Stanhopea annulata \$225.00
Stanhopea avicularia \$175.00
Stanhopea connata \$175.00
Stanhopea florida 'Yellow' x self \$11.00
Stanhopea hernandesii 'Mexican Hat' x self \$11.00
Stanhopea impressa \$145.00
Stanhopea jenischiana \$125.00
Stanhopea ospinae \$125.00
Stanhopea platyceras \$165.00
Stanhopea posadarum \$300.00
Stanhopea sp. (New) \$125.00
Stanhopea stevensonii \$100.00
Stanhopea tricornis \$125.00
Stanhopea wardii \$75.00
*Thecotele alata \$27.50
Tuberolabium odoratissimum \$22.00
*Tuberolabium quisumbingii \$8.80
Zygopetalum intermedium \$22.00

* Listed for the first time.

Our New List is available via email or old fashioned post

ROYALE ORCHIDS

1360 Brieses Road, Peats Ridge, NSW 2250

Phone: (02) 4375 1199 Fax: (02) 4375 1205

email: royaleorchids@bigpond.com website: www.royaleorchids.com